THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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TERMS of THE WEEKLY:

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COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

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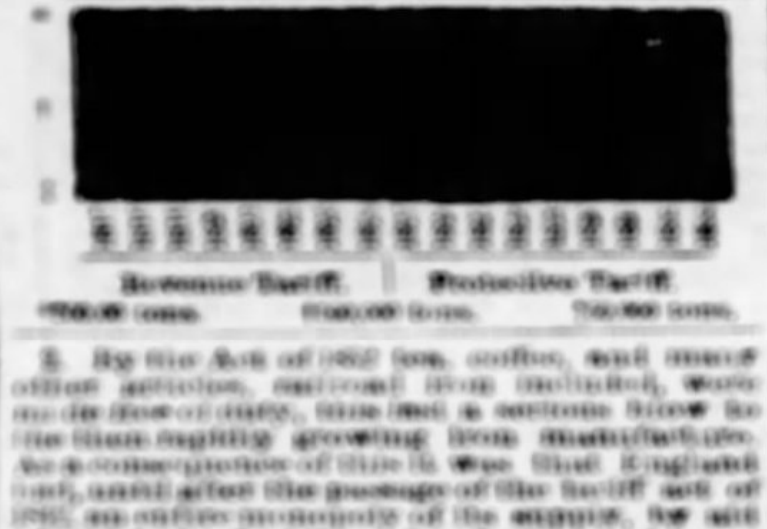
PROTECTION AND REVENUE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Review of the Report of Hon. D. A. Wells.

Letter First.

DEAR SIR—Your report just now published contains a passage to which I desire here to invite your attention, as follows: [illegible]



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HON. D. A. WELLS. HENRY C. CAREY.

Letter Second.

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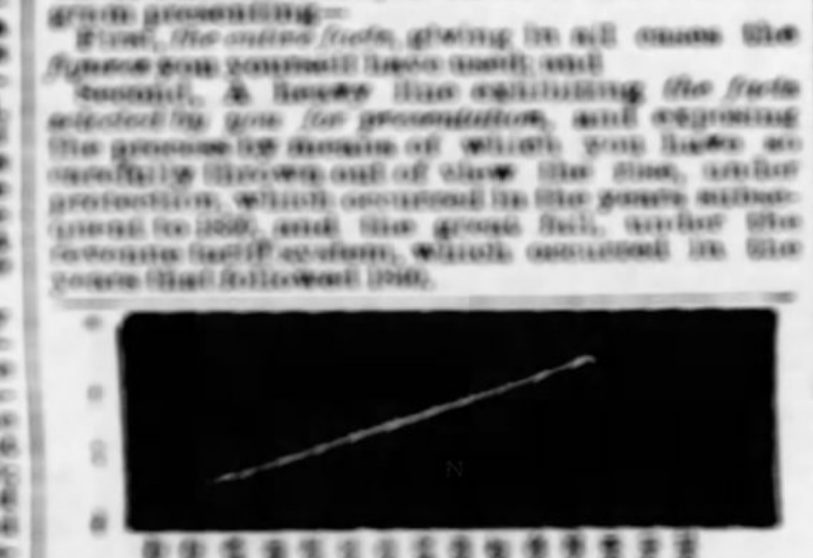

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Letter Third.

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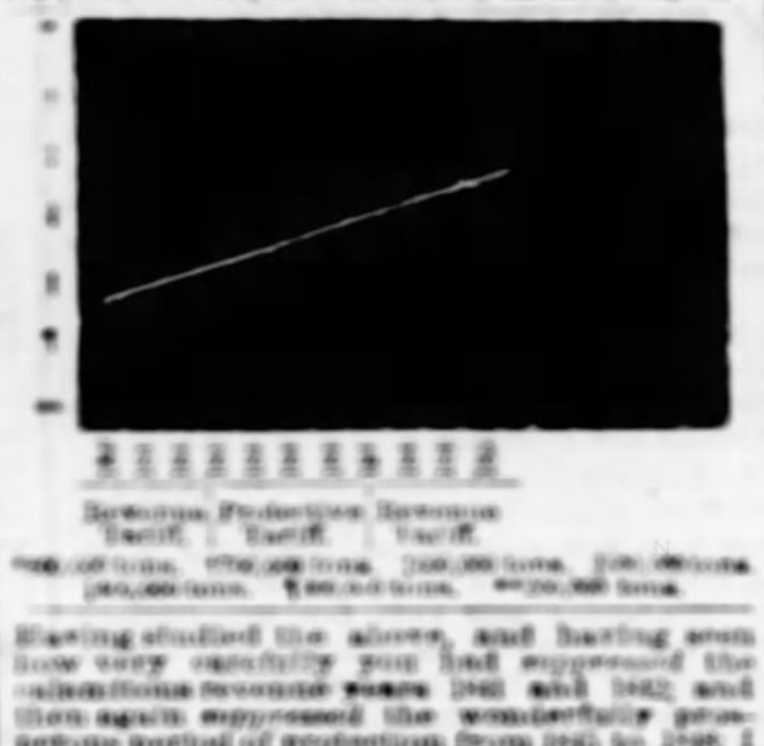

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Letter Fourth.

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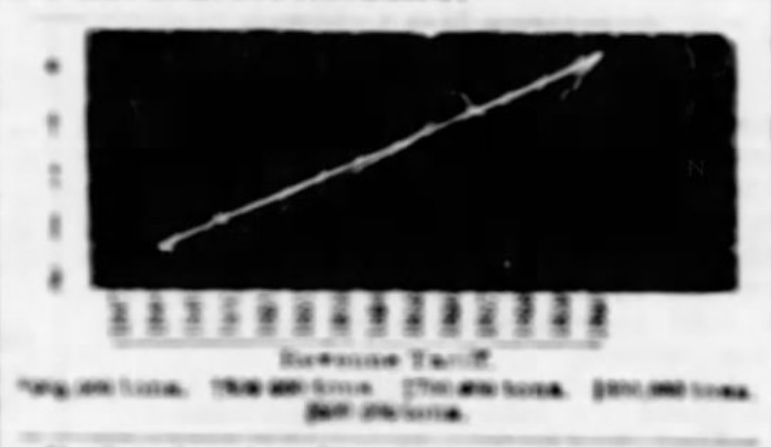

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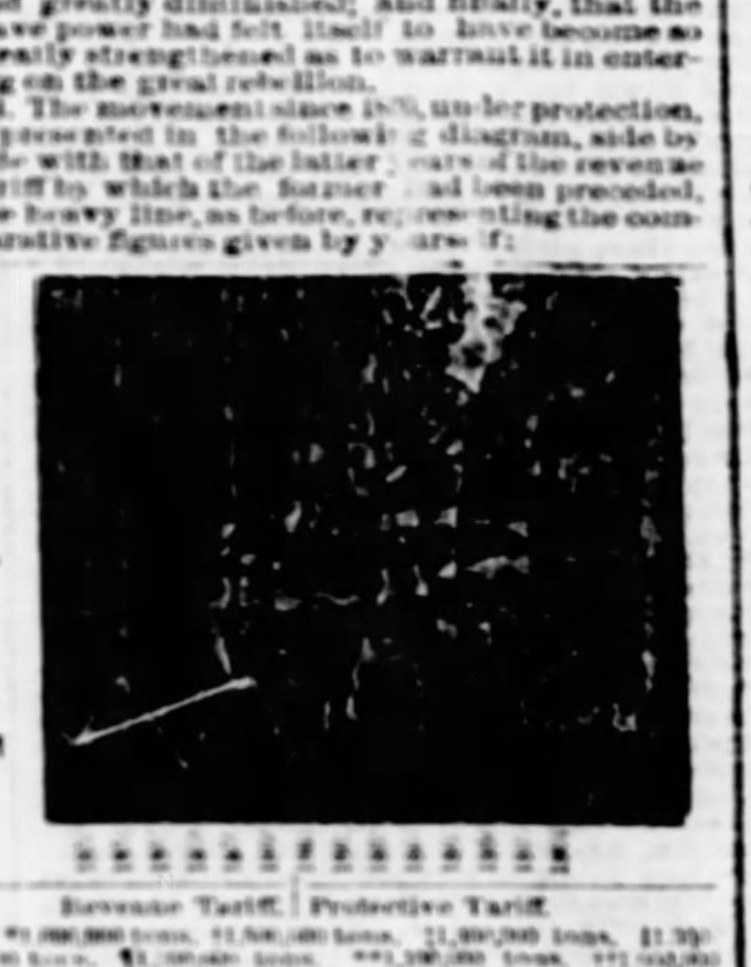

[illegible] For the seven years from 1860 (when the production was 913,770 tons) to 1867, the average annual increase has been 8.35 per cent.

The actual product of this last year has been, as I understand, more than 1,600,000 tons, showing a duplication as compared with the average of the closing years of the tariff of 1846. Those, however, who need to compare the present with the recent past, must do so for themselves, as you have been careful to avoid presenting such comparison. So, too, must they do if they would find any of the following "historical truths," to wit:

That at the close of the Compromise Act of 1842 production had not increased ten per cent., whereas population has grown thirty per cent.

That in the final year of the protective act of 1842 production had increased more than two hundred per cent., whereas population had grown but twenty per cent.

That in the final year of the revenue tariff act of 1846 production had not advanced five per cent., while our numbers had grown on the average of years nearly forty per cent.

That, notwithstanding this large increase of numbers, the quantity applied to production had greatly diminished, while that applied to mere transportation had more than four times increased.

Leaving you now to reflect on the extraordinary suppressions thus exhibited, I shall now proceed to an examination of your chapter on "the taxation of pig iron."

Yours respectfully, HENRY C. CAREY.

HON. D. A. WELLS.
PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1869.

The Antiquity of Man.

To my thinking, the discoveries of the last thirty years are in no respect more startling than in the light which they shed upon the primeval history of our race. I well recollect the impression produced on my mind in 1849 by the perusal of Boucher de Perthes's Antiquites Celtiques et Antediluviennes, then just published; and I have lived to see the incredulity with which that work was received by the learned give place to a unanimous acceptance of the amazing facts which he was the first to give to the world. To-day it is established that the original inhabitants of Europe were cannibals waging a precarious warfare with the cave-lion, the cave-bear, the hyena and the rhinoceros. Possessed of stone weapons only, and destitute of flocks and herds, they were savages, probably not unlike the most barbarous tribes of our North American Indians. The discovery recently, described by Prof. Whitney, of a fossil skull in California at the depth of one hundred and thirty feet, in a bed which was deposited when the volcanoes of the Sierra Nevada were still in vigorous action, previous to the glacial epoch and before the period of the mastodon and elephants, seems to show that the antiquity of man is as great in the New World as in the Old. It is evident that the infancy of our race, which in some parts of the globe is not yet finished, was prolonged through an immense period of time. The apparition of man was far anterior to the historic age; he was present at climatic and geological revolutions which preceded the present condition of our globe. Among the few human skulls found in the oldest deposits, some have been recovered which are almost bestial in their shape—less developed indeed than those of the present natives of Australia.

These discoveries have raised a curious question. Were those rude savages whose chipped flint instruments have been dug up in various parts of Europe the ancestors of the present Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards and Italians? Where was then the civilized and civilizing Caucasian? The use of metals, an early step in civilization, was evidently unknown to the men of the drift period, and the knowledge of bronze and iron as evidently at length came from the East, whose people, long after the disappearance of the now extinct mammalia, advancing toward the West gradually drove its savages into the corners of Europe. As regards the Mongols and the Negroes, there is nothing to indicate that the lands they now inhabit were ever tenanted by other peoples; but as regards the Aryans or true white men, there is abundant evidence that they were originally one clan or family in the south of Asia; that they emigrated thence; that they encountered and subdued tribes of a darker skin in the lands to which they wandered; and further, that while they have ever since been spreading, their civilization has been constantly increasing. What ground is there for supposing that while one branch of this family went the ways we know they did and became at last what they are, another branch poured into Central Asia and became men of the Mongolian type, while a third went into Africa and became Negroes? In other words, what is there to show that while one branch of the Aryan race became the subject of never-ceasing improvement, another has suffered never-ceasing degradation? Such a theory is absolutely without foundation. No tradition even remains of an antique people from whose degeneracy resulted the yellow and black skinned races of men; the evidence of science is that the earth was already overspread with the inferior races when the Aryan appeared. The "dark complexion, flat nose and small eyes" attributed some forty centuries ago in the oldest hymns of the Rig-Veda to the godless Dasyus, are still visible in their descendants, the naked savages known as the Santhals, who linger in the woods and mountains of Bengal. Moreover, and this is important, the tendency of the Caucasian family (in which I include the Semitic race) is to conquer and extinguish—to supplant the other families of man, as in the case of our North American Indians. This tendency has always shown itself in history, until to-day it may be said that the white man rules the world; mind ever tending to subdue matter.—*Lloyd P. Smith.*

The Way to Blanket Horses.

But few persons, comparatively, understand how to apply a blanket to a horse to protect him from contracting cold. We frequently see the blanket folded double and laid across the rump and a part of the animal's back, leaving those parts of the body which need protection entirely exposed to the cold storms or chilling winds.

Those parts of the body of a horse which surround the lungs require the benefit of a blanket in preference to his flanks and rump. When we are exposed to a current of cold air, to guard against any injury from contracting cold, we shield our shoulders, neck, chest and back. If these parts be protected, the lower part of the body will endure a degree of cold far more intense, without any injury to the body, than if the lungs were not kept warm with suitable covering. The same thing holds good in the protection of horses. The blanket should cover the neck, withers and shoulders, and be brought around the breast, and buttoned or buckled together as closely as a man buttons his overcoat when about to face a driving storm. Let the lungs of a horse be kept well protected with a heavy blanket, and he will seldom contract cold, even if the hindmost parts of his body are not covered.

Many of our best teamsters protect the breast of their horses by a piece of heavy cloth about two feet square, hanging down from the lower end of the collar. This is an excellent practice in cold weather, as the most important part of of the animal is constantly sheltered from the cold wind, especially when travelling toward a strong current. The forward end of horse-blankets should be made to fit as closely around the breast of a horse as our garments fit our bodies. Most horses will contract a violent cold almost as soon as a man, if not blanketed while they stand still after having been exercised so violently as to produce profuse perspiration. So long as a horse is kept in motion there is little danger of his suffering any inconvenience from cold winds. But allow him to stand still for a few minutes, while loading or unloading, without a heavy blanket to protect his shoulders and lungs, and he will take cold sooner than some men.—*Exchange.*

A Specimen Argument.

The editorial correspondent of the Armstrong *Republican*, a minor officer of the House, defends extravagance at Harrisburg and don't believe in independent journalism. The following "argument as is a argument," taken from his last letter to the *Republican*, needs no comment: "If in not so many words, they in fact teach the people to believe that a change in the management of our State affairs is necessary. Great principles, the grand doctrines for which we conquered rebellion, all must succumb, and the Government passed over to the Democracy because of a few paltry thousands paid to a few poor devils whose necessities drive them to the State Capital to find something to do. Independent journalism is all very well in its place, but dignified editors of mammoth dailies, with sure salaries, should deal more gently with their unfortunate fellow creatures, and save their powder for the enemy."

A PECULIARLY favored Paris correspondent tells how Eugenie dresses. When the Empress is about to pass from her apartment to her dressing room, the first *femme de chambre* touches an electric bell that corresponds with the room overhead. Thereupon a trap door in the ceiling of the dressing room opens, and the toilette the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoats, slip, dress, tunics, all ready to put on, one inside the other with their trimmings of flowers and ribbons, flounces and lace. A quarter of an hour after she is dressed, necklace, jewels and ear-rings are in their places, and then the hair dresser is summoned; for the Empress, contrary to the usual fashion, leaves her coiffure to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour.

INTERNAL REVENUE IN THE 22d DISTRICT.

Statement of the Whole Amount of Internal Revenue Tax Collected in the 22d District, for Four Years, Ending June 30, 1868.

We are indebted to F. G. Schneck, Esq., Chief Clerk in the office of Mr. Volz, Collector of the 22d District, for the following carefully prepared abstract of the amount of internal revenue collected in this district, from July, 1864, to July, 1868, being for four fiscal years. In making this exhibit, it will be observed that the revenue from the principal sources of income varies considerably each year—the principal variations being caused by the changes in the law. The receipts from manufactures of iron, for instance, fell from $704,858, in 1866, to $191,783 in 1868. So of incomes, which, in 1867, yielded $1,028,839, and in 1868 fell to $565,140. Spirituous liquors fell from $282,891 in 1867, to $71,315 in 1868. For the year ending June, 1867, refined oil paid $212,838, while in the succeeding year the revenue was only $135,273. Tobacco paid in 1867, $471,853; and, in 1868, but $276,077.

The tax on manufacturers' sales commenced at the beginning of the present fiscal year, and can not be given until the close of the year.

The following are the tables for each year named:

JULY, 1864, TO JUNE 30, 1865.

Wood manufactures, including furniture, &c.	$ 63,780 65
Iron manufactures, castings, &c.	469,841 70
All other manufactures, or productions not above enumerated	115,821 86
Clothing, or articles of dress	75,929 92
Boots and shoes	6,768 33
Leather manufacture	16,835 88
Ale, beer, &c.	65,209 62
Distilled spirits	97,361 96
Tobacco, chewing of all kinds	323,140 58
Tobacco, smoking of all kinds	23,278 13
Cigars	23,432 18
Steel manufacture	80,708 89
Copper and brass manufacture	46,907 51
Glass manufacture	169,578 67
Coal oil	401,105 37
Coal	57,419 16
Gas	21,110 21
Soap and candles	14,957 58
Candies and confectionery	9,681 37
Licenses from all sources	114,957 88
Gross receipts from railroads, steamboats, ferries, bridges, insurance companies, &c.	214,254 74
Auction and commercial sales	1,253 47
Income, carriages, silver plate, &c.	694,201 11
Legacies	2,102 65
Advertisements	3,714 89
Snuff	5,208 63
Steam engines	15,982 88
Slaughtered animals	5,975 73
Penalties for non-payment of taxes	4,724 27
Total	$3,183,349 47

JULY, 1865, TO JUNE, 1866.

Wood manufactures	$ 98,531 77
Iron manufactures	704,858 20
General manufactures	188,543 18
Clothing	148,788 41
Boots and shoes	14,977 05
Leather	21,531 06
Ale, beer, &c.	78,799 88
Distilled spirits	192,579 51
Tobacco of all kinds	451,118 42
Cigars	30,039 05
Steel manufactures	149,465 88
Copper and brass manufactures	74,335 81
Glass	395,957 49
Coal oil refined	314,319 00
Coal	88,490 31
Gas	33,592 29
Soap and candles	19,367 17
Confectionery	16,770 02
Licenses	199,268 90
On gross receipts from railroads, bridges, &c.	272,633 24
On gross receipts from other sources	12,105 54
On gross receipts on advertisements	6,560 25
On auction and commercial sales	12,609 42
Income	1,106,349 65
Carriages, pianos and watches	8,055 46
Legacies	10,801 86
Slaughtered animals	7,871 32
Steam engines	12,922 04
Printing	8,779 31
Penalties	5,895 28
Total	$4,590,338 64

JULY, 1866, TO JUNE 30, 1867.

Wood Manufactures	$ 43,985 72
Iron Manufactures	556,467 69
General Manufactures	115,004 57
Clothing, &c.	63,468 45
Leather	20,128 87
Ale, Beer, &c.	96,975 30
Spirituous Liquors	282,891 60
Tobacco	471,853 40
Segars	33,833 51
Copper, Brass, &c	25,309 15
Glass	178,747 47
Coal Oil, refined	212,838 51
Gas	31,894 19
Soap and Candles	11,903 45
Confectionery	14,490 61
Special Taxes	162,415 66
Gross Receipts	170,428 41
Sales of Auctioneers and Commercial Brokers	6,459 04
Banks' Capital, Deposits	25,426 60
Legacies and Successions	18,003 06
Income	1,028,839 21
Carriages, Watches, &c.	12,886 81
Penalties	10,102 45
Total	$3,566,363 82

JULY 1867 TO JUNE 30, 1868.

Wood manufactures	19,677 22
Iron manufactures	191,783 98
General manufactures	37,935 85
Machinery	41,366 92
Leather	14,998 55
Ale, beer, &c.	95,491 55
Spirituous liquors	71,315 52
Tobacco	276,077 70
Cigars	27,383 82
Glass manufacture	77,373 50
Coal oil refined	135,273 34
Brass, copper, &c	14,449 88
Gas	22,898 88
Soap and candles	6,256 58
Confectionery	13,034 28
On gross receipts	117,355 48
On sales by commercial brokers and dealers	34,297 26
Special taxes	149,209 54
Income	565,140 37
Legacies and successions	36,721 99
On bank capital and deposits	29,898 50
Penalties	1,632 21
Total	$1,986,255 39

RECAPITULATION.

Revenue for year ending June,	1865	$ 3,183,349 47
" " " "	1866	4,590,338 64
" " " "	1867	3,566,363 82
" " " "	1868	1,986,255 39
Total for four years		$13,326,307 12

PETROLEUM.

Production and Consumption in 1868.

The Titusville *Herald* says: The consumption in the United States in 1868 of oil produced in Pennsylvania, as ascertained by deducting the exports of crude and refined from the amount produced, and allowing for the decrease in stocks during the year, was about 1,250,000 barrels of crude. But these figures do not represent the entire consumption, as there was produced in Western Virginia and Ohio 300 barrels of light oil per day, which was consumed, together with about 40,000 barrels of the stock held in those States at the beginning of the year. With the addition of these amounts the total consumption of crude produced in all parts is made about 1,420,000 barrels. The annexed table will better illustrate the manner in which the above result has been obtained. The export has been brought to a crude equivalent, and the barrels are rated at 43 gallons.

Production in 1868, bbls		3,715,741
Exported in 1868, bbls		2,680,630
Leaving for home use, bbls		1,035,111
Stock Jan. 1st, 1868, bbls	997,904	
" " 1869, bbls	780,831	
Add decrease on Jan. 1st, 1869		217,073
Total consumption of Pennsylvania oil during 1868, bbls		1,252,184
Production of West Virginia and Ohio, about, bbls		125,000
Decrease in stock in same States, about		40,000
Total consumption in U. S., crude, bbls		1,417,184

We are without reliable data as to the consumption in 1867, but from what we know of the increase during last year in two or three States, from the shipments to them from this region, we judge that it has been in the aggregate at least twenty per cent.

The average daily production of oil in the Pennsylvania oil regions during the month of January was 10,150 barrels, or 750 barrels less than the same month, 1868. The total amount of petroleum in storage tanks, and in the hands of producers, shippers and brokers, on February 1st, was 254,167 barrels. The number of new wells being drilled is set down at 341. A recapitulation of the shipments gives the following figures:

To New York, bbls	85,870
Cleveland, bbls	101,364
Boston, bbls	14,138
Philadelphia, bbls	9,967
Pittsburgh, bbls	41,922
Portland, bbls	3,240
Other ports, bbls	26,072
Total bbls	285,563
Difference between Crude and Refined bbls	7,402
Shipments of Crude equivalent to bbls	292,965

A Female Religious Enthusiast.

A Belgian paper devotes five columns to a description of a new ecstatic named Louise Lateau. It appears that for some months past this young girl presents every Friday the phenomena which are called the stigmata of the passion. She has on her hands, feet, and over the heart sanguineous blisters which exude abundantly. The ordinary functions of life are suspended. The eyes open, and turned obliquely toward heaven, appear to be attentively fixed on some object. The pupils are dilated, the face is pale, the mouth partially opened, and the features express a sentiment of admiration, mingled with a sweet sorrow. At times the object she seems to contemplate produces a painful starting. When not in ecstacy, she is in catalepsy. At three o'clock she starts up all at once, and suddenly flings herself on the flags, without the least attempt to protect her face with her hands. Yet she receives no injury. She remains for an hour in this horizontal position, her arms and feet crossed. About 4.30 o'clock she rises herself quickly, without any assistance, her arms still in the form of a cross, as if some invisible power had placed her in this vertical position. She then falls on her knees, next sits down, and in about ten minutes the body is subjected to a kind of torsion, and the ecstatic of Bois d'Haine—for so she is called—throws herself supine on the ground. Then it is that she is waked up: but to accomplish this the persons about her must belong to the Order of the Passion.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Syria, says: "Hobart Pasha, the Turkish Vice Admiral, who has been cruising off Syra with a fleet of eleven vessels of war, is the same Captain Hobart of the English navy, who, when on half-pay, commanded a blockade runner during our civil war, and made a small fortune by his ventures in the cotton trade. He was caught and imprisoned more than once, and was released through the influence of friends at home. It should be remembered in his favor, however, that when he commanded the British gunboat, the Foxhound, on the Syrian coast, in 1862, he rendered efficient aid to our consular authorities in bringing the brigand Pasha of Payas to his senses in respect to his duty in the matter of bringing to justice the assassins of Rev. Mr. Coffin, an American missionary, who was shot near Alexandretta."

PRESIDENT GRANT

Official Notification of his Election.

Grant's Views as to his Cabinet.

His Policy: Economy, Retrenchment, Faithful Collection of Revenue and Payment of the Public Debt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1869.

The joint committee, composed of Senator Morton and Representatives James F. Wilson and J. V. L. Pruyn, of New York, appointed by Congress to officially inform General Grant of his election as President of the United States, waited on him this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, at his headquarters, and discharged the duty assigned them. The ceremony took place in the General's private office. About two dozen gentlemen were present, among whom were nearly all the members of the General's staff, Representative Robertson, General Logan, and one or two personal friends. The whole affair did not occupy more than twenty minutes. After the usual courtesies, Senator Morton, on behalf of the committee, said:

"GENERAL: The joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Congress visit you this morning to notify you officially that you have been elected President of the United States for the term of four years from the 4th of March next. The great majority of your countrymen hail your election with delight, while even those who did not support you at the polls entertain for you the highest confidence and respect. The friends of our country, and the friends of liberty throughout the world, rejoice at your elevation to the Presidency, and all believe that you will bring to the performance of your duty, unalloyed patriotism, inflexible integrity, great powers of intellect, and all the high qualities that enabled you to achieve such distinguished success in another sphere of duty. They cherish full faith in your ability and virtues, entertain the highest hopes of your success, and that during your administration the work of reconstruction will be completed, and the wounds of civil war healed, and that our country will take a new departure in growth, progress and prosperity."

Senator Morton then handed the official notification to General Grant, of which the following is a copy:

"BE IT KNOWN, *That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America* being assembled at the Capitol in the City of Washington, on the second Wednesday, being the 10th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, the underwritten *President of the Senate*, did, in the presence of said *Senate and House of Representatives*, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a *President and Vice President*, by which it appears that ULYSSES S. GRANT was duly elected, agreeably to the Constitution, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES for four years, commencing on the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Senate, this 10th day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine. B. F. WADE,

"President *pro tem.* of the Senate."

General Grant, on receiving this certificate, made the following response, speaking very deliberately and with evident embarrassment:

"I can promise the Committee that it will be my endeavor to call around me as assistants such men only as I think will carry out the principles which you have said the country desires to be successful—economy, retrenchment, faithful collections of the revenue and payment of the public debt. If I should fail in my first choice, I shall not at any time hesitate to make a second, or even a third trial, with the concurrence of the Senate, who have the confirming power. I should just as soon remove one of my own appointees as the appointees of my predecessor; it would make no difference. There is one matter that I might possibly speak of here, and that is the selection of a cabinet. I have always felt that it would be rather indelicate to announce or even to consult with the gentlemen whom I thought of inviting to positions in my Cabinet before the official declaration of the result of the election was made, although I presumed that there was no doubt about what the declaration would be. But after consideration I have come to the conclusion that there is not a man in the country who could be invited to a place in the Cabinet, without the friends of some other gentleman making an effort to secure the position; not that there would be any objection to the party named, but that there would be others whom they had set their hearts upon having in the place. I can tell that from the great number of requests which come to me in writing and otherwise for this particular person or that one, from different sets and delegations. If announced in advance, efforts would be made to change my determination, and therefore I have come to the conclusion not to announce whom I am going to invite to seats in the Cabinet until I send in their names to the Senate for confirmation. If I say anything to them about it, it will certainly not be more than two or three days previous to sending in their names. I think it well to make a public declaration of this to the committee, so that my intention may be known."

At the conclusion of Gen. Grant's remarks Mr. Pruyn stepped forward and said:

"General: In the great principles which you have marked out for the conduct of your administration, you will have the practical support of those with whom I am associated, ready to act with you."

Gen. Grant made no response to this, beyond bowing his thanks. The committee and most of the gentlemen present then shook hands with him and retired.

They afterwards waited upon Mr. Colfax at the Capitol, and were received in the Speaker's room. A similar notification was handed to him by Mr. Wilson, when he handed to the committee his response in writing, as follows:

"Gentlemen: Please convey to the two Houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to principle and duty."

This ended the ceremony.

A Cretan Ambassador to the United States.

The Cretan Provisional Government has dispatched an Ambassador to this country, who is no less a person than the President of the Government. His name is Constantine Volondaki; he was at Paris on the 23d of January, and on that day published the following letter in the *Siecle*:

"Many persons who sympathize with the sufferings of my country, Crete, have asked me whether we could not, on obtaining reforms and concessions, submit ourselves again to the Sultan. In the name of all my countrymen, whose indomitable will I express, I answer thus—No, never, even though Greece, constrained by diplomacy, abandon us; never will we again fall under his yoke. The massacre of our children, of our wives, and of our aged men in cold blood by the Turkish army under the orders of Mustapha Pasha and Omar Pasha can we ever forget? We might pardon these crimes, but on all the roads of Crete the bones of our fathers scattered by the Turks, dragged from the tomb after two centuries of repose, do not permit us to forget or forgive. We shall know how to fulfil our duty, as we have hitherto fulfilled it—that is, to perish to the last man or obtain our Union with Greece, our country, from which no human force will be able to separate us. It is with this unanimous resolution of all my countrymen that the mission I am now charged with to the United States of America is connected.

"CONSTANTINE VOLONDAKI,
"President of the Provisional Government of Crete, and Envoy Extraordinary to America.
"Paris, Grand Hotel, January 23."

IT is thought the murder of General McConnell, at Jacksonville, Ill., was the result of enmity occasioned by a suit at law. Some years ago he brought a number of suits in chancery (one of them in the name of Mrs. Senator McDougall, his daughter) to recover a very valuable tract of real estate, on the north side of the Chicago river, now occupied by the most valuable buildings in the Sixteenth ward. General McConnell entered the land and paid for it, at an early day, but in some way was defeated by subsequent claimants from obtaining the title and possession. He believed his claim to be good, and always declared his purpose to prosecute it in the courts. He commenced suits, and, during the last three or four years, he had devoted himself to their prosecution. On the morning of the murder, General McConnell was about to start for Springfield, on his way to Chicago, to give his testimony, and that of the facts he had succeeded in discovering, affecting his right to recover.

IN New York merchants and dealers begin to experience a marked improvement in city trade. Heavy purchases of dry goods, hardware, boots and shoes, groceries, drugs and medicines, &c., chiefly on Southern account, the cotton crop having turned out so well that customers from Texas, New Orleans, Mobile and Savannah have made their appearance earlier than expected. Old debts are being paid up, in many cases one hundred cents on the dollar, and the new purchases, for the most part, are for cash or short notes. The West as yet is not in the field, nor will it be until the resumption of navigation.

IT is stated that the Ocean Telegraph Company, now contemplating the laying of a cable between the United States and France, is desirous of having the American terminus of the same on the shores of Massachusetts, and in the immediate vicinity of the old Plymouth rock of historical renown. It is true that the company has purchased territory in the neighborhood of New York for the landing of this end of the cable, but it has been ascertained that there is a point along the coast, in the town of Duxbury, which possesses additional advantages, and unless the Massachusetts Legislature interferes it will undoubtedly be landed there.

IT has been reported that General Grant has said more than once in conversations that he would as soon seek and expect advice in the selection of a *wife*, as of a member of his Cabinet;—that the relations and duties involved in the position are of so close and confidential a character as to make it indispensable that the President should be left entirely free to select his Cabinet advisers for himself, and that all efforts to overrule his personal wishes, or to induce a change of purpose in this regard, are so improper and out of place as to savor of impertinence.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1869.

The Disgrace of Wednesday.

One subject has filled all minds in political circles to-day, and that is the disgrace of yesterday. The cool reflection of a night and a day has only intensified the terms in which all honest men characterize it. Few men believe that the merits of the question at issue had much to do with Butler's course in the beginning, but the opinion is general that he made and seized upon the occasion to vent his spleen upon the Senate for presuming to declare that a point he raised was not admissable under the joint rule adopted to govern this very case presented. His manner in the presence of the Senate was that of a bully, and the *Globe* of this morning shows what was quite generally disputed last night, that his language was that of a blackguard. The House, as appears from the statements of several members, did not participate in the disorder so generally as it appeared to do, as quite a number who were shouting order were directing their calls at the ones who were encouraging Butler, and not joining with the legislative rowdies in creating general confusion. The whole scene was sprung upon every one so suddenly and unexpectedly last evening that no hurried accounts could do justice to it. It was worse than most reports made it, and in fact it would be mild to say that Kit Burns's rat pit had been transported to the area in front of the Speaker's desk, or had Ben Butler stripped himself there for a prize fight, the scene or the language used would not of necessity have undergone much change. Such is the very general verdict, made up without regard to the merits of the case and solely upon the conduct of the disorderly ones.

Butler Changes His Tactics.

This morning debate opened in an orderly manner upon the merits of the questions involved. The sentiment last night ran so strong against Butler's resolution, declaring the action of the Senate through its presiding officer, a gross violation of the privileges of the House, that he, to save himself, adroitly changed it to one much more general in its terms, and of far milder character, and his whole purpose and that of his apologists has seemed to be throughout the day to retreat behind this modified resolution, and attempt with it to cover up the intended insult of the first one.

The Butlerites Get a Scoring.

The debate was opened by Mr. Shellabarger, who made a legal and constitutional argument, which was regarded as one of the strongest efforts of his career. It was very severe upon Butler and his co-rioters, and as strong in its defense of the presiding officers of the two houses. Old Governor Thomas, of Maryland, startled the House by his relation of a similar scene when thirty-three years ago he acted as teller to count the votes, and when, as he said, John C. Calhoun answered then to the mischief-maker of yesterday. Judge Woodward argued that after the joint resolution had been passed in part by Butler's vote, both he and the House were bound by it, and Mr. Wade would have been liable to censure had he given way to the Butlerites. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, followed in a speech which for telling effect he has never excelled. The denunciation he hurled at Butler for his revolutionary conduct and words was terrific, and his scathing review of the insulting language used by Butler toward the Senate equally so.

Schenck Rallies to Butler.

General Schenck to-day openly sided with Butler. He was one of the moving spirits in urging him on yesterday. He launched his bolts with great energy at Wade, Colfax and the Senate. His complaints of Mr. Wade and the Senate were the same as Butler's, but his criticism upon the conduct of Speaker Colfax was regarded very generally as most remarkable. It seems that in common with Butler, General Schenck and some others had felt greatly aggrieved at Mr. Colfax's order of yesterday to the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest disorderly members at a point where the scene was verging upon riot. Mr. Schenck contended that this threat to members was an abuse of the Speaker's authority. This argument excited the more indignation from the fact that none of those who to-day attacked the Speaker for attempting to stop the flagrant rowdyism of yesterday thought to object to that rowdyism while their associates were engaged in it.

Mr. Dawes being in the chair, Speaker Colfax replied to Schenck, and exposed the flimsy character of his attack very clearly. The Speaker, as yesterday, commanded perfect silence in the hall, and his bearing secured universal commendation from all but the disorderly. General Garfield made a clear and powerful speech in defense of Messrs. Colfax and Wade. He fully exposed Butler's subterfuge in modifying his resolution, and accused him in pointed terms with purposely inaugurating disorder. He called attention to the fact that the House had already referred the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee nearly a year ago. At the close of his remarks, he moved to lay the resolution on the table, but at the request of many members withdrew it.

Butler's speech brought out about all the lawyer, demagogue and bully there was in him, and was all in all a pretty fine specimen of whip-cracking over those he sought by this means to control. The galleries were crowded throughout. The debate will continue to-morrow after the morning hour, and the chances now seem to be that the resolution will go on the table.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1869.

Butler's Defeat.

The fight is at an end. The House has partially retrieved its honor. Mr. Butler and his clique of rioters have been condemned by the superb vote of 130 to 55. It was two o'clock to-day when Mr. Colfax called Mr. Dawes to the chair, and the House resumed the consideration of Butler's proposition about the proceedings of Wednesday in joint convention on the electoral vote. The galleries were packed and many persons had gone away without being able to get seats. All the private talk of the morning had shown that Butler was to be defeated. He himself realized the fact yesterday, when, as already stated, he withdrew the offensive resolution of the previous evening and substituted one of a much milder character. This morning the leaders in the late shameful performances were very busy in trying to hedge. They begged to be let down easy, and were ready to do almost any kind of penance for their sin. Mr. Benton, of New Hampshire, one of the most violent of the cabal, opened the debate in an excited harangue, speaking five minutes and getting leave to print whatever else he wanted to say in justification of his conduct. Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, read a compact speech of ten minutes against the resolution, when Mr. Logan got the floor and rushed into Butler's line with his usual force and impetuosity. The rioters were ready to lay down their arms sometime before he finished, and Butler offered to withdraw his whole proposition and accept as a substitute one directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether any change is needed in the twenty-second joint rule. In ordinary times this resolution of inquiry would have passed without a word of objection, but the House had resolved to give no terms whatever to Butler and his followers, and would not allow them even the poor privilege of running away. All overtures were rejected. A score of members were on their feet objecting to any sort of compromise, and when Logan indicated a purpose to execute the culprits by tabling the whole thing there were many cries of "good," "good," "that's right," "that's right." Butler protested that he meant no reflection upon the presiding officer of the Senate; that he sought no end but the good of his country; that he loved Ben. Wade as if he were an only brother, and that he had accomplished his purpose in calling attention to the rules under which the Joint Convention acted. This sort of talk availed nothing, and Logan's motion was sustained by the vote already indicated. It was the most signal defeat any man has met in Congress for many years, and Butler's manner showed that he very well understood what the House meant. The affirmative vote on the question of tabling was made up of 108 Republicans and 22 Democrats; the negative of 40 Republicans and 15 Democrats, showing a majority of seven Democrats and sixty-eight Republicans against Butler. Among those who voted against the motion to lay on the table were Banks, Baldwin, Boutwell and Eliot of the Massachusetts delegation, neither of whom probably would have voted with Butler on the square issue. It is fairly due to Mr. Dawes, who occupied the Speaker's chair during these two stormy days, to say that he discharged his delicate and difficult duties in the most admirable manner.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1869.

Financial Measures Adopted.

The House was occupied most of the day with business reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency. The first bill reported by Mr. Pomeroy, regulating reports of national banks, requiring them to report monthly and at such other times as the Comptroller may order, was passed. Also, one by the same prohibiting the certification of checks where there are no funds. A bill from the same committee, to prevent the locking up of currency, and prohibiting loans on national bank or United States notes, was also passed. Mr. Judd stated that he was ready and had been instructed to report a bill introduced by him on Monday, to prevent the Secretary of the Treasury from dealing in gold or bonds. He stated that Mr. Harper, from the Ways and Means Committee, had a bill containing two sections of his (Judd's) bill, and two additional sections, which it would perhaps be better to take up. The House concurred in this view, and then Mr. Judd moved an additional section prohibiting the sales of gold, except upon advertising and at auction. He said in support of it that the Secretary of the Treasury had paid out two hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars in commissions on sales of gold. The bill then passed, and the rest of the afternoon was spent in debating a bill which no action was had.

The Louisville Canal.

Senator Morton continued his contest to-day for retention of the section about the Louisville canal in the River and Harbor bill. He was able from long study of the subject to answer all the inquiries made by other Senators. He was warmly seconded by Senator Sherman, and the section was retained as it passed the House by a vote of 32 to 22. The section appropriates $400,000 to complete the work, and assumes its indebtedness of $1,500,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON February 15, 1869.

Grant and his Cabinet.

It should not be inferred from the language used by Gen. Grant in his brief speech of Saturday that he refuses to talk with his friends about Cabinet appointments. He does not call into his counsels the great body of Congressmen and politicians, but there are gentlemen, both Senators and Representatives, with whom he frequently speaks on this subject. He has made many inquiries in a quiet way about the personal standing of various persons, and has asked how the appointment of such and such men would be received by the country. It may also be said that while he has been less bored by delegations than most Presidents of late years, he has been ready to hear the suggestions of those whose position is such as to entitle their views to weight as being the views of any considerable class of citizens. It can properly be inferred from remarks he has dropped that his Cabinet will be made up by men who stood stoutly for the Government during the war, and who have strongly supported the Congressional policy of reconstruction since the war. It can also be inferred that certain gentlemen whose names have frequently been mentioned by the press in this connection will not be called into the Cabinet, and in this class may be included Senators Sumner, Wilson and Wade. The General has very high regard for Mr. Wilson, and it may, without impropriety, be said that he has signified this regard lately in a delicate but unmistakable manner. It is confidently believed, however, that he will not tender him a Cabinet seat. The New England member seems likely to be either Mr. Motley or Mr. Boutwell, and the opinion of well informed men is about equally divided between the chances of these two gentlemen. There is reason to warrant the assertion that Gen. Dix was tendered the privilege of remaining at Paris, and that he has declined the appointment for personal and business reasons in a letter expressing the strongest confidence in Gen. Grant's devotion to the best interests of the country.

Important Decision.

The Supreme Court to-day decided an important case brought up from New York. The opinion of a majority of the Court is that contracts made payable in coin can be specifically enforced, and cannot be satisfied by legal tender notes. Justices Swayne and Davis concurred as to the general results, but read different opinions. Justice Miller dissented. This decision does not involve the general question of the constitutionality of the legal tender act, but affirms the integrity of contracts made prior to that legislation by Congress.

The Constitutional Amendment

Has gone to the Conference Committee. There was a good deal of a struggle in the House when the Senate proposition came up, and Mr. Bingham made a strong speech for concurrence but the body was against him by more than three to one, and upon the Senate was thrown the responsibility of defeating the whole thing or asking a conference. Just what will be generally agreed upon cannot now be said.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 15, 1869.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the treaty recently negotiated by General Cushing, for the Isthmus canal.

LEGALITY OF COIN CONTRACTS.

In the Supreme Court to-day, No. 69, Frederick Bronson, executor, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Rodes in error to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court to the effect that contracts for the payment of coin should be enforced by the Court according to the intent of the parties. In this case a mortgage was made to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars in the State of New York in 1851, and it was provided that the money should be paid in coin, the legal money of the United States. In January, 1865, tender was made in Treasury notes, which was refused, and this action was brought to enforce such payment and secure a ratification of the mortgage in pursuance thereof. The court of New York held that the tender was a discharge of the mortgage, and directed it to be cancelled. The Supreme Court now hold that there are two descriptions of lawful money in circulation, both sanctioned by law, and both a legal tender; that in view of this fact contracts for payment must be enforced, and where coin is provided to be paid, judgment should be for such description of money, but where no description is named, judgment should be entered generally without specification. The judgment of the New York Court of Appeals is reversed, with costs, and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity to proceedings of the Supreme Court. Justices Davis and Swayne concurred, briefly delivering separate opinions, and Justice Miller dissented.

GEN. GRANT AT WORK.

Much business having accumulated at army headquarters, General Grant has, since his return, devoted constant attention to all matters requiring his personal supervision, and has seen but few visitors.

For Additional Telegraph See Second Page.

Plain Talk by a Bishop.

Bishop Cox, of Western New York, in his pastoral letter incident to the Lenten season, addresses to his people some plain words, a portion of which we quote as follows:

The enormities of theatrical exhibitions, and lasciviousness of dances too commonly tolerated in our times, are there so specially pointed out as disgraceful to the age and irreconcilable with the Gospel of Christ, that I feel it my duty to the souls of my flock to warn those who run with the world to "the same excess of riot" in these things, that they presume not to come to the Holy Table. Classes preparing for confirmation are informed that I will not lay hands, knowingly, on any one who is not prepared to renounce such things with other abominations of "the world, the flesh and the devil." Let all such choose deliberately whom they will serve; and if salvation be worth striving for, let them be persuaded to a sober life, to self-denials, and to the pure and innocent enjoyments which the Gospel not only permits, but which it only can create. It is high time that the lines should be drawn between wordly and godly living; and I see no use in a Lent that is not sanctified to such ends.

I have heretofore warned my flock against the blood-guiltiness of ante-natal infanticide. If any doubts existed heretofore as to the propriety of my warnings on this subject, they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be horrified by the practical results of the "sacrifices to Moloch, which defile our land." Again I warn you that they who do such things cannot inherit eternal life. If there be a special damnation for those who "shed innocent blood," what must be the portion of those who have no mercy upon their own flesh?

Our Progress in Railroads.

A noteworthy table has been prepared, showing the progress of railroads in the United States and in different States, from which it appears that in 1850 there were in the whole country 7,475 miles of road open for business, in 1860 28,771, in 1865 34,442, and in 1869 there are 42,272. The regularity of the increase, at the rate of nearly two thousand miles every year, is quite remarkable. Neither the war, prostration of business, changes of prices, changes in tariffs or cost of iron, nor any other causes have materially affected the steady and sure growth of this great interest. In some years, the number of miles opened for travel has risen to about twenty-five hundred, and in some years it has fallen to about eleven or twelve hundred, but the variation has never been greater, and the average for twenty years has been 1,739 miles yearly. Of all the States in the Union, Pennsylvania now has the most finished railroad—not less than 4,398 miles, costing $246,772,257. Illinois comes next, with 3,440 miles, then Ohio 3,352, and then New York with 3,329. Comparing, now, the rapid growth of population in those Western States in which railroads have increased so greatly, it will be seen that the growth of the State and that of its railroads keep pace very closely. Railroads are the life of the State.

THE pardon of Dr. Mudd, implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, will reach him this month. It is accompanied by a report of the Attorney General, made by direction of the President, embracing the history and points of the case, and reciting the various considerations moving the Executive to grant the same, which are chiefly that there now appears to be some doubt as to the complicity of said Mudd in the conspiracy; he only rendering aid by attending to the wounds of the chief conspirator; that the medical profession of Hartford county, Maryland, have satisfactorily shown that it was the professional duty of said Mudd, as a physician, to attend Booth when called upon; and further, that he was attentive to the sick at Dry Tortugas during the prevalence of the yellow fever at that post last summer, saving the lives of many officers and soldiers, besides that of Mrs. Smith, the wife of Surgeon Joseph Smith, U. S. A., who, himself died of the fever. It further recites that his pardon has been recommended by thirty-nine Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and over three hundred of the officers and soldiers of the Dry Tortugas, and others.

ONE of the peculiar ceremonies of the French metropolis on Shrove Tuesday, is to decorate five fat oxen with fillets and flowers, giving each the name of some celebrity of the day, and send them through the crowded thoroughfares on a round of visits to illustrious persons. The Paris papers announce that the oxen were selected on the 21st ultimo, and that their respective names are to be Theodorus, Prim, M. Lecoq, Nero and Velocipede. In explanation, it may be proper to say that Nero is not named for the imperial fiddler, but for the Emperor Napoleon's favorite dog, who, however, has had his day and gone the way of all dogs. M. Lecoq is a member of the secret police, who distinguished himself at the Montmatre Cemetery on a recent occasion. A degree of irony is suspected from the selection of incongruous names, an emperor heading the procession to which Napoleon's pet dog and a police agent contribute a proportionate share.

THE *Israelite*, the organ of the Jews at Cincinnati, in a late issue, makes the following strikingly significant suggestion: "In order that we may have a day of rest, a real Sabbath, which can be observed by all Israel, we propose to adopt that day which is set apart by hundreds of millions, nay the whole civilized world, for physical rest and the worship of God. Let our prayers and thanksgiving with theirs ascend to His throne on the same day, Sunday."

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The fifty per cent. clause of the bankrupt law having gone into effect on the second day of January, an effort has been made to again extend the time of its operation. The Committee on the Revision of Laws have considered the matter and reported adversely, so we may safely conclude that the law, as it now stands, will not be changed, at least for the present.

There is a diversity of views in reference to the wisdom of the fifty per cent. restriction and all are supported by strong arguments. On the one hand it is contended that it introduces as the test to govern the right to a discharge the ability of the bankrupt's estate to pay a certain per centum of his liabilities, whereas the test more in accordance with the spirit of the system is the honesty of the unfortunate debtor. On the other hand, it is argued that the test of honesty remains intact, and that the clause will have a tendency to restrain extravagant and reckless speculation, and induce failing debtors to give up their property for the benefit of their creditors before they have squandered the whole of it by resorting to desperate shifts in the hope of retrieving their losses. The committee entertain the latter view.

But it is urged that many persons are by shifts and changes in business, by untoward circumstances, reduced to bankruptcy without even the suspicion of fault upon their part. This is true, yet the law as it stands will relieve such persons, for no one who can satisfy his creditors of the honesty of his dealings need have any difficulty in obtaining the assent of the requisite number of his creditors to his discharge.

The act of July 27, 1868, made a very important modification of the clause in question, which does not seem to be very generally understood. The clause, as it originally stood, required the bankrupt's assets to pay fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate, or obtain the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts. The amendment provides that if the assets are equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved upon which he is liable as principal debtor, or if he obtains the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of such creditors, he may be discharged. Many cases may, and indeed frequently do, arise in which a man is borne down not so much by the liabilities incurred in the scope of his own trade, as by those contracted as indorser, surety and guarantor for others. In such cases, the bankrupt will only have to contend under this clause with his own immediate creditors. For example: A is indebted as principal debtor $10,000 and as surety $40,000, and has $10,000 of assets. Now, although his assets will only pay twenty per cent. of his whole liability, yet they are equal to [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHINAMAN IN AMERICA.

[illegible]

... with the worn out lands of China, may be termed production. Perhaps it is possible that in the future the desert regions of New Mexico, Nevada, Arizona, and even of some of the old States, will yet blossom under the irrigation of Chinamen, a view of the subject which the practical statesman will not treat lightly in discussing the future relations of China and America.

THE [illegible] WAY.

It is plain to every observer that in the administration of civil affairs, Gen. Grant in spirit adopts many of the rules and habits of the military service. Rigid conformity to law, fearless facing of responsibility, an ever-present sense of duty, and instant readiness to perform it, without resorting to the tricks and arts of the politician, distinguish every word and action of the President elect. It is evident that he has not yet comprehended how a civil officer, without betraying his trust, can yield to sinister schemes any more than a military leader can parley with an enemy and not be a traitor. It is with this idea of faithfulness and responsibility that Gen. Grant steps into the Presidency; and it will be safe to conclude that this is not the only respect in which he will apply his military training to civil concerns. It is well known that after himself he has ever relied for success on his subordinates, and has displayed extraordinary tact in selecting them. In the military, merit is presumed to be the only ground for preferment; and in theory, at least, the sifting is thorough and the penalty for incompetency or failure immediate and certain. Grant's little speech in response to Senator Morton's address of notification, shows clearly enough that he had this idea in his mind when he said that he would as readily dismiss one of his own appointees as his predecessor's, and that if he made a mistake in the first selection he would try again, and so on, until he got the man he wanted. It is evident from this that in the civil as in the military service, the new President will invent means for ascertaining the qualifications and fitness of applicants for office. Of course he will be unable to examine personally into the qualifications of more than a small number, but we can safely conclude that he will expect to hold others responsible for this, and so far as practicable apply the principles of the Civil Service Bill, which Congress has not passed, although it is approved by the people with unusual unanimity. Although precisely in what manner the qualifications for particular offices will be ascertained, is not at present apparent, nevertheless that Gen. Grant will find a way, and one that will be thorough as well as novel, can scarcely be doubted. After what he has said and done we can readily understand that, concerning an applicant for a position of trust and responsibility, General Grant will want to know something more than that he was foremost in organizing Tanner Clubs—although assurance on this point, we doubt not, will have a certain degree of interest and perhaps satisfactorily explain [illegible]

[illegible]

GRANT AND HIS SPEECH.

The Republican press, without an exception, warmly applaud the speech of Gen. Grant, and predict a better day for the Republic when he is in position to make a practical application of his views and execute his evidently well settled intentions. No one can longer doubt that his way as President will be copied from no one, but will be wholly his own. The striking individuality displayed on the threshold of his Presidential career, has already arrested the attention of the country, and disclosed new views of character and occasioned even greater expectations concerning him than even those who knew him best entertained. The speech, while it says so much, has given rise to an intense desire to know more. If it were almost any other man than Grant that engaged attention, anxiety and perhaps doubt might exist concerning the future; but the country has seen enough of him to be confident that his departure from the old ways is but proof of a settled purpose, of a very high order of ability, unswerving independence of character, unselfish patriotism, all of which will be employed for the good of the country.

The Late Rowdy Scene.

Butler, it is said, is disposed to hold Speaker Colfax for putting him down, just as he held Gen. Grant for exposing his blunders on the James and at Fort Fisher—an enemy for all future time. One or two small papers have undertaken to say that the accounts of Butler's pranks were colored by correspondents whom he holds in supreme contempt and would not invite to his party. As they all, without an exception, agree, Butler has the felicity of expressing his contempt for the entire body of representatives of the press. But the story is an invention throughout—a ruse, better than nothing, perhaps, to cover the discomfiture of the would-be leader. *Apropos* of this, the following from the *Boston Advertiser*:

[illegible]

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* gets at the meat of the thing as follows:

[illegible]

How to Make an Old Goose Tender.

This recipe has no connection whatever with breach of promise cases between old widowers above eighty and buxom widows of forty—the outside limit. For recipes of that nature, see any eastern journal. The hint we are about to give is much more valuable, since all human experience demonstrates that at least ninety per cent. of all the turkeys and geese acquire a venerable age before we are so fortunate as to make their acquaintance in market. But here is the receipt. No charge:

[illegible]

A New York paper relates how a fellow was recently detected in the very act of cutting off one of those beautiful blonde chignons that excite the admiration of mankind. [illegible]

[illegible]

Col. W. Y. Roberts, a native, we believe, of Fayette county, Pa., died in Lawrence, Kansas, on the 8th inst. [illegible]

[illegible]

Grant and Economy.

A correspondent of the Newark *Courier* says Gen. Grant at home converses upon the current topics of the day freely. Calling upon the General at his headquarters in company with two ladies, the General received the party cordially, and entered into conversation with them. The conversation turning upon the tendency to extravagance in the Government, he declared, with the utmost emphasis, the conviction that Congress should seek by all means in its power to stop the leaks that are from time to time discovered—commencing with the complete abolition of the franking privilege, which he regarded as an utter abomination. Why not, he inquired, do away entirely with the privilege, and require members of Congress to pay their own postage—allowing them therefor in the settlement of their accounts? This is the rule, he added, as to the Generals of the armies, and it is the right one for all cases. "Members of Congress have frequently proposed to give me the franking privilege, but I have uniformly declined; the Quartermaster allows me for my actual expense of postage, and I don't want the Government to do any more than this." Whether this report is true or not—and we have no reason to doubt its correctness—it is fair to suppose it represents Gen. Grant's views, and is in perfect keeping with his character. Already we have abundant evidence of the wholesome influence he exerts. What may we not expect when he assumes the duties of his office?

Pacific Railroad Excursion.

The Pacific Railroad Company have initiated the necessary arrangements for a grand excursion through from New York to San Francisco, commemorative of the completion of the road. The time is not fixed yet, but it is expected to start on or about the 1st of July. Invitations have been extended to many of the leading railroad capitalists and bankers of Europe, but in no case will the crowd exceed two hundred and fifty, including the delegation from Wall street. It is thought quite probable that President Grant will be one of the party. Two trains are to leave simultaneously; one from this end, and the other from San Francisco.

The old leaven still displays itself in a number of Southern journals. The Mobile *Register*, a leading journal in the South, assails Gen. Battle for declaring his intention to act hereafter with the Republican party, points out the fate which awaits him, and warns him to beware of the punishment inflicted upon General Longstreet. The example of Longstreet is viewed by the *Register* as a living disgrace to the South. [illegible]

Rev. Halliman, of Chicago, having charged that the public school system of the United States is Godless, indulged the spirit of prophecy, and predicted that ere long each religious sect will get its *pro rata* proportion of the school fund, a Chicago journal replies to him in this style: "The reverend gentleman is perhaps right, after a certain fashion. And probably it is just as well that he is right. Our public schools are not for the purpose of teaching children whether or not transubstantiation be true, or the Pope the regular descendant of Peter. These schools are for the purpose of educating the intellect of the pupils. The duty of shaping their moral nature belongs to their parents and the Sabbath schools. [illegible]

[illegible]

STATE NEWS.

[illegible]

Cleveland Pittsburgh Railroad.

[illegible]

The Way They Do it at Harrisburg.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT—THE CABINET.

A Leaf and a Lesson from History.

[From the New York Sun.]

Mr Lincoln arrived in Washington two weeks before the inauguration. A train followed him from Illinois, whose leader was David Davis, formerly law partner of the President, and whom he subsequently made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. Davis, with head erect, and hat defiantly cocked on one side, bore an air which seemed to say, Behold the keeper of the conscience of the King! Mr. Lincoln was little known to the Republicans of the Central and Eastern States. They were not then aware how much firmness, sagacity, and cunning lay concealed under that ungainly exterior and those provincial manners. He took rooms at Willard's. The throng of Cabinet makers and office seekers that immediately surrounded him was like the letting in of great waters. [illegible]

[illegible]

Death of the Infant Pianist.

[illegible]

STEAMERS UNITED STATES AND AMERICA DISASTER.

Result of the Official Investigation—License of Pilots Revoked.

The Local Steamboat Inspectors have completed the investigation of the disaster of the steamboats United States and America, which occurred above Warsaw, on the Ohio river, December 4, 1868. The inspectors decide that the pilots, Jacob Remlein and Napoleon B. Jenkins, were both in the wrong, and have revoked their licenses.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following editorial summary of the Inspector's report and the testimony:

"The night of the long to be remembered disaster was not dark, but "gray." The pilots could see the shores, and knew exactly where they were. The boats were as good as are built, and in every respect their equipments were excellent. In looking over the testimony we find that the employees had nearly all been for several years in the service of the Mail Line Company. The boats were comparatively new, in perfect order throughout, and the crews had all the advantage of experience. The boats were steering well. There was no trouble on that account. From first to last they answered their helms and engines. The whistles were serviceable. There was an ample river; about sixteen feet in the channel. Each boat was seen from the other when two miles off. That under all these circumstances there should have been such a horrible affair seems very strange, and we look anxiously to see what the local inspectors, after weeks of laborious investigation, find to be the "prime cause of the collision," and we learn that they consider that Mr. Remlein, pilot of the United States, the descending boat, violated the first rule in the code prepared for the government of pilots by the supervising inspectors, in giving a signal *before hearing that of the ascending boat*. It would appear that, thinking the boats were getting too close without agreeing how they should pass, he commenced signalling, blowing one whistle, which meant keep to the right. The fatal coincidence was that the America blew two whistles, the first being at the very moment the signal was given by the United States. The pilot of the "States," therefore, heard but the second sound of the whistle on the America, and thereby understood that she would keep to the right, which was what he expected, and held his course. The ascending boat had really sounded the whistle twice, which meant keep to the *left*. The combined speed of the boats was nearly thirty miles per hour, and there was little time to rectify mistakes, and that little was not improved. They came together with a crash, and the horrible scenes with which all are familiar followed. That there was a great deal of confusion in the midst of the horrors of the conflagration, is a matter of course. Pilot Jenkins seems to have landed his boat, the America, or supposed that he had, and then made his escape, and Pilot Dittman, going to the wheel, backed her down the river two hundred yards trying to get out of the way of the States. The loss of life on the United States is estimated by the clerk as follows: Cabin passengers, 31; deck passengers, 5; officers and crew, 34. Total, 70. Accounts as to the quantity of petroleum on the United States are not definite, but some barrels were observed that looked like petroleum, and one was marked "coal oil." Sixty barrels of whisky were taken on the United States at Aurora. It seems, in looking over the testimony and considering the circumstances of this calamity, that perhaps the perfect sense of security that every body felt against accidents—the utter improbability that two such boats in such a river would run into and destroy each other—had something to do with producing the disaster."

CABINET TALK.

The Rules Gen. Grant will Observe in Selecting His Cabinet.

The brief but important speech of General Grant has narrowed down considerably the limits of the discussion of the Cabinet question. The New York *Sun*, which has dipped rather deeply into the business, renews the discussion by laying down the following rules that will govern General Grant in selecting his Cabinet:

I. All the members of the Cabinet will be pronounced and indisputable Republicans.

II. They will be men personally agreeable to the President—not merely such as he is glad to shake hands with now and then, but such as he likes to live with in confidential relations, and to associate with as personal friends all the time.

III. They will be, in his judgment, the best men who can be found for the duties of their respective offices. This test will include honesty, character, talent, and special fitness for the work to be done.

IV. No member of either House of the new Congress will be asked to take a place in the Cabinet without some imperative necessity. They are already under superior orders to perform other duties, from which, we dare say, they will not be called away unless it is quite unavoidable.

V. No military or naval officer will be in the Cabinet unless there be some particular and temporary circumstance which compels it for the time being. The reason for this is the same as will exclude members of Congress. They are already appointed to other functions, the performance of which cannot be dispensed with.

VI. While the Cabinet will consist of men familiar with public affairs and the administration of public business, its members will also be in the full vigor of their faculties. No worn-out or exhausted politicians will figure among them. They will form a working and not an ornamental body. Still less will the Cabinet be a hospital.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says: "Some prominent gentlemen have complained that General Grant does not seem disposed to consult any one of his own volition. This is true with him perhaps to a greater degree than with his predecessors; but it is known, I believe, that he has consulted on Cabinet matters quite freely with Mr. Colfax and Mr Stanton, though it is not known that he has given either of these gentlemen any indication of his intentions as to the men whom he will name."

Still Joined to their Idols.

In the House at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the following proceedings were had relative to the additional officers:

Mr. Duncan—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a privileged question. Some time since a resolution passed, providing for additional officers, and also instructing the Clerk of the House that he could at any time discharge any portion of them he saw fit. I would ask now how many of these officers he has discharged?

The Speaker—That is a question which the Clerk cannot answer.

Mr. Duncan—I asked of the Clerk.

Mr. Davis (Philadelphia)—I would like to know where the privileged question comes in.

Mr. Colfax is the first man at Washington who has had the courage and good sense to stand up squarely before General Butler, without being browbeaten, silenced by mere brutal clamor or seduced into competition with the blusterer on his own ground. The result is what is usually seen in such cases. As soon as the firm word was spoken which showed that Mr. Colfax was neither to be put down nor trifled with, the representative of the Fifth District dropped as if he had been hamstrung.—*Boston Advertiser.*

A Suit is now being tried in Chicago involving property valued at $1,500,000. Carl Gottfried Uhlich died intestate some time since, directing $50,000 to be paid to his eldest son, Henry, with whom he had previously quarreled, and a monthly allowance to his second son, who was of weak intellect. The remainder he directed should be divided between his youngest son and a man named Muhlke, alleging that he exercised undue influence over the deceased. The case attracts much attention in Chicago.

A Washington letter says: Letters have been received here from Johnstown, Pa., from several poor employes of the great iron firm of Wood, Morrell & Co., asking Congress, in its wisdom, to devise some means whereby the railways can carry them free of personal expense to the Northwest, they being unable to save the necessary amount of money to go away, as the price of living is high and wages are pretty much at the old figure.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: "Tutton, railroad builder, ex-assessor, now supervisor of the Western district of your State, and carpet-bagger from New England, has been getting ready to leave a position he never was recommended to by any person in Pennsylvania."

HAVANA.

Movements of the Insurgents—Cubans Sentenced to Death—Arrest of Wealthy Citizens, &c., &c.

Havana, February 14.—The insurgents have appeared in the District of Colon, under Col. McKian, a Mexican. Two thousand men are waiting in the Cusco Mountains the signal for revolt.

The Cuban passengers found on the schooner Galvanic have been sentenced to death by court, but General Dulce will probably commute the sentence to penal imprisonment. The schooner has been declared a legal prize, of which the British Consul notified his Government.

The American Consul at Trinidad has joined the insurgents. The latter hold Tunas and have many Spanish prisoners. Gen. Dulce's wife will soon leave for Spain.

The Government has news of a rising near Matanzas. The rebels number over 200, and the greatest alarm prevailed.

Senor Castello, Director of the Savings Bank, has been arrested, and the police are searching for other wealthy men, whose money seems to be wanted.

Havana, February 17.—The United States Consul having applied for a passport for a naturalized citizen, the latter was arrested, and the Consul informed that the Government could not recognize his right to apply for passports. The Consul has telegraphed to Washington, asking for the prompt intervention of the Government to protect its citizens, and in case of refusal, tendering his resignation.

Later, General Dulce released a native of Cuba who was arrested yesterday, on his producing his American naturalization papers. The principal American residents in Cienfuegos applied for a war vessel for their protection. Answer was returned that it was impossible to send them a war vessel at present.

Havana is practically in a state of siege. General Dulce has been urged to formally declare it so, but is yet disinclined. He, however, may issue a proclamation to that effect after the expiration of the term of amnesty. Cubans are applying daily to be permitted to take refuge on board the United States flagship Contoocook, in case trouble should break out in the city, and their lives be threatened. Admiral Hoff has consented to take the American residents to Key West.

An engineer employed on a plantation in the jurisdiction of San Antonio has arrived here. He reports that a party of the insurgents three hundred strong had invaded that district. The plantation hands had fled panic stricken, and work on the estates had ceased. Plantation engineers have also fled hither from the Vuelta Abajo region and other parts of the island, fearing they may be impressed into military service.

A letter from Trinidad of the 13th says the Cubans have raised the standard of revolt everywhere; have destroyed the telegraph lines and stopped the mails.

A dispatch from Nuevitas of the 11th reports that banditti are pillaging the estates in the country. On the 7th a detachment of troops marched from Nuevitas to Miguel Buro, burnt the town and returned next day, having lost twenty of their number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The insurgents firmly hold their ground in the vicinity of the town. The negroes are wandering about the country without restraint. There are many Spaniards in the insurgent ranks.

Havana, February 17.—Transports arrived today with reinforcements from Spain.

Arrests for political causes are daily increasing. Several officials have been thrown into prison on suspicion of revolutionary proclivities. Engagements between the troops and rebels are reported near Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Espirito Santo. The *Diaro* states that the insurgents near Sagua are completely surrounded by Government troops, and will be compelled to surrender.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1869.

The Contest Over the Bank Bill

In the House to-day was principally over the section providing for the redistribution of the currency. The Coburn amendment, requiring distribution on the basis of taxable property and population in equal proportion, was first adopted by a eight of a majority, but was subsequently stricken out, and Mr. Ingersoll's proposition, providing for free banking and an increase of currency, was adopted. The whole subject was then laid on the table. All the members east of the Ohio voted steadily against all the propositions to equalize, while the West and South, with the exception of three members from Michigan, voted for a redistribution.

Stamps for Tobacco.

The section of the tax bill, as passed by the House, regarding tobacco, provides for furnishing stamps free for tobacco which has paid tax, also for snuff and cigars in lawful packages. All stamps of one pound or upward are to be numbered, registered and signed, and to be purchased only from collectors. It allows the substitution of the proprietor's name for that of the manufacturer upon cigars. The general opinion is that the bill cannot be got through the Senate.

Speaker Colfax

Will resign his place in the House as soon as the journal has been read on Wednesday, the third of March, and leave that body to elect a new Speaker for twenty-four hours. He does this because he is required to be in the Senate Chamber on the fourth, ten or fifteen minutes before the expiration of the present Congress, in order to take the oath of office as Vice-President. It is believed the House will give Pomeroy, of New York, the honor of serving one day as Speaker. His term of service expires with this Congress, and he is popular with his associates.

Banker Corcoran's Loyalty.

The Senate Committee on District Affairs continued their investigation to-day into the question of Banker Corcoran's loyalty. They repeated the foolish proceeding of trying to find out how a newspaper correspondent got his information about one of the points in the investigation, but were no wiser when he left the room than when he entered. They also called the late steward of the Russian Legation to testify about an alleged conversation between Mr. Corcoran and Senator Bayard, at one of Baron De Stoecki's dinner parties. He declined to testify, not in any hostile spirit, but because he believes himself shielded by diplomatic privileges. His case has excited considerable interest in legation circles, where the right of the Committee to compel him to give evidence is generally denied. The Committee will hardly venture on compulsory measures with him. Senator Bayard was also before the Committee, and made a strong and explicit denial of the servant's statement, saying he never had any conversation of the kind reported with Corcoran, or any one else. Another person, who was said to know about the conversation, denies ever having dined at the Russian Minister's. Whatever may be the fact about Corcoran's loyalty, the story of rewards offered for assassination is probably sheer humbug, invented for purposes of malice or blackmail.

Reduction of the Marine Corps.

The principal point in dispute about the naval appropriation bill was that relative to the reduction and reorganization of the Marine Corps. Its present maximum is about thirty-five hundred men, exclusive of officers. The conference report, as adopted, reduces the corps to about eighteen hundred men, and also makes a considerable reduction in the number of officers. The saving to the Government by the change will be nearly one million dollars yearly.

The New Internal Tax Bill,

Passed by the House last night, is the longest measure ever put through either branch of Congress. It will make over six hundred great pages of manuscript, and cannot be engrossed before Saturday. It will then take three days to put it into print, and by the time it can reach the Finance Committee, not more than twelve working days of the session will remain, during which, of course, nothing can be done with it.

Report on the Amnesty Proclamation.

The report from the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day on the President's late amnesty proclamation, was drawn up by Mr. Edwards. It declares that Mr. Johnson had no right under the law or Constitution to issue such a proclamation. It is merely declaratory in its character, and if passed will only express the opinion of Congress on the question raised.

Gen. John A. Rawlins,

Chief of Staff to Gen. Grant, arrived here with his family to-night from Danbury, Connecticut, where they have been spending some weeks. Rawlins is in improved health, and will be the guest of General Grant till after the inauguration. Everybody regards him as one of the soundest advisers of the next President.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The Senate is making another day and night of it on the constitutional amendment. The House on Monday rejected the Senate proposition. This obliged the Senate to recede or ask a Committee of Conference. The question came up at one o'clock, and nine hours have now been spent in an excited and somewhat ill-tempered wrangle. Just before dark, by a vote of 33 to 24, the Senate receded from its own proposition, and then, about eight o'clock, by a decided majority, refused to agree with the House proposition. There was nothing to do then but begin back at the beginning and take up the original proposition reported by Mr. Stewart. This was done, and an effort is now being made to do something with that. The prospects for sensible action are decidedly unfavorable.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Attempt to Assassinate General Prim.

Madrid, February 17.—Considerable excitement yesterday was created by an unsuccessful effort to assassinate General Prim. Three arrests were made.

British Parliament.

London, February 17.—The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to unanimously in both houses of Parliament. In the Commons last evening,

Mr. Disraeli expressed his sorrow that the ratification of the Convention with the United States was not announced. He hoped, however, for a speedy completion of the treaty.

Mr. Gladstone was sure the negotiations would end in the same spirit in which they commenced. The final issue would doubtless be satisfactory to both countries.

March 1st has been named for the opening of the debate on the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The Spanish Throne.

Paris, February 17.—The reports that ex-King Ferdinand, of Portugal, has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish throne are premature. Though strongly urged, he still refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with the sovereignty of Spain. A majority of the members of the Constituent Cortes now in session are opposed to Duke Montpensier, and there is little prospect of his success.

More Troops.

Madrid, February 17.—In addition to the large detachment of reinforcements about to sail from Cadiz for Cuba, the Government will send out as soon as the necessary transportation is ready another expedition, numbering at least 6,000 men.

London Money Market.

London, February 17, Evening.—Consols, for money 93; 5-20's 78¾; Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 96½; Atlantic and Great Western, 38. Stocks steady.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

Frankfort, February 17.—Bonds 82¼.

Frankfort, February 17.—United States bonds closed firm at 82.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, February 17.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 11⅞@12d; Orleans 12⅛@12¼d; sales 7,000 bales.

California white wheat 11s; red Western 9s 8d @9s 9d. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn 33s for old, and 31s for new. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 43s.

Pork 97s. Beef 95s. Lard 77s. Cheese 76s. Bacon 58s. 6d.

Spirits petroleum 8½d, and refined do 1s. 10½d. Tallow 46s. Turpentine 32s. 9d.

London Produce Market.

London, February 17.—Sperm oil £98; whale oil £37. Calcutta linseed 58s. 5d@59s. Sugar quiet at 39s. 3d. on spot. Refined petroleum 1s. 10½d. Fine rosin 17s. 6d. Spirits turpentine 33s. 6d@33s. 9d. Tallow flat at 45s. 6d.

Paris Bourse.

Paris, February 17.—Bourse quiet; rentes 70 francs 27 centimes.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Antwerp, February 17.—Petroleum 58½ francs.

Antwerp, February 17.—Petroleum closed at 58¾ francs.

The Hon. William J. McAlpine delivered the closing lecture of the course before the American Institute at New York on "Modern Engineering." After a brief definition of the term, the lecturer proceeded to review the progress that had been made in the course of years. The locomotive, which he regarded as among the most important of the discoveries and appliances of modern engineering, has increased since 1829 from four to forty tons in weight, and from fourteen to sixty miles per hour in speed. At first 50 feet to the mile was the maximum of grade, but since grades of 528 feet to the mile have been used. To the engine he attributes the rapid peopling of the country, as since the days of Noah until those of the locomotive civilized population had been confined to the water lines. Of the Erie Canal, which was originally built for vessels of 60 tons, and has since been enlarged for those of 250 tons, he states that the materials used in its construction exceed in quantity those required for the 2,000 miles of the Pacific Railway, and makes the additional statement, which will doubtless be read with surprise, that of the traffic of the great West it now carries more than all of the great trunk lines of railway between the St. Lawrence and the Potomac; that one canal boat carries more tonnage than a freight train, and the Erie Canal brings daily to tide water more than five times as much tonnage as the New York Central, while its total tonnage exceeds that of all the foreign commerce of New York.

If any one supposes that the fools are all dead, we invite his attention to the following paragraph from a London paper of the 23d of January: "A curious feature marked the business of Friday on the London Stock Exchange. There was a revived demand for the Confederate loan, which was quoted at £9 10s. The idea that some recognition of these bonds may be given by the Anglo-American commission has brought about this renewed speculation."

It is stated in Philadelphia houses, which a year or more ago brought from $850 to $900 a year, cannot now be rented for $600. Thousands of families have been driven by exorbitant rents into the suburbs or to the occupation of parts of houses, and hence the supply of high priced houses is greater than the demand.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 11, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Vacating Borland alley and part of Harding street, Allegheny City.

Mr. Turner—Joint resolution urging Congressmen to vote against further grants of Government lands or bonds to railroad corporations.

Mr. Errett—Making bail entered in actions at law for stay of execution a lien upon real estate; authorizing Braddock's Borough, Allegheny, to borrow money and lay additional taxes; improving public buildings of Allegheny county, and enabling county commissioners thereof to pay for the same; relating to sale of goods by sample in Allegheny county.

Mr. Searight—Separating the office of prothonotary of Greene county from Clerk of Orphans Court and Quarter sessions; authorizing the school directors of Connellsville to borrow money; providing for the better security of passengers on railroads.

Mr. Brown, of Northampton—Repealing so much of commutation tonnage act of 1861 as prohibits tax on freight on Pennsylvania Central, unless a like tax be imposed upon other roads.

Mr. Linderman—Requiring the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to pay legal interest on all taxes of said Company held by them.

Mr. Fisher—Resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire if the laws and documents can be printed more economically. Adopted.

Mr. Lowry called up the bill erecting a new county from parts of Crawford, Venango, Warren and Forest, to be called Petroleum. Passed finally and sent to the House.

Adjourned, till three.

Afternoon—Nothing of importance was done, except the passage to second reading of the bill creating a Board of State Charities.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Vankirk, of Washington—Authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to lease certain public grounds to Washington borough, which was passed finally; also, authorizing Washington borough to borrow money for a new town hall; passed finally.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to ninth section of act of 1868, revising, amending and consolidating the laws taxing corporations, &c., by which he increases the tax on anthracite coal purchased or mined from four to fifteen cents per ton; supplement relative to sale of liquor in Allegheny, giving the one-half part of the fine recoverable by informer to the workhouse, and obliging the information to be made to the nearest Justice.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—Authorizing the authorities of Ormsby to grade, pave, &c., and assess the damages.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny—Relating to militia, and reducing the minimum number of a company; relieving John Fass, contractor, of Allegheny; extending the license laws of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to Sharpsburg; authorizing Sharpsburg to borrow money; relative to grading and paving in Sharpsburg.

Mr. Kerr, of Allegheny—Authorizing the School Directors of East Deer township, Allegheny county, to levy a bounty tax.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Incorporating the Allegheny Valley Insurance Company; authorizing and requiring bank officers to open all packages and special deposits and make statement thereof to the Auditor General.

Mr. Porter, of Cambria—For the removal of the county seat of Cambria from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

Mr. Herr, of Dauphin—Establishing a method of inquiring into the origin of fires, which gives mayors, aldermen and justices the powers of coroner in such inquiries, with jury, &c.

Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia—Incorporating the Philadelphia Elevated Railway Company, with two tracks on Market street, fifteen feet above ground on pillars.

Mr. Strang—A resolution to pay Mr. Bunn $951 67 for witnesses in the case of Bunn against Mr. Witham. Debated and, on motion of Mr. McGinnis referred to Ways and Means.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, said the amount was extraordinary.

Mr. Hunter, of Westmoreland—Resolution recalling the bill giving Mr. Witham pay of the whole session. Lost; yeas 40; nays 47.

Commuting Death Sentence.

Among the bills reported affirmatively was one authorizing the Governor to remit sentences and reduce sentence of death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

Well Paid.

William C. Gordon, clerk to the Bunn-Witham contested election committee, was ordered to be paid three hundred dollars. Adjourned till seven o'clock.

Evening.—The session was devoted to public bills. The supplement to the Militia law, reducing the minimum number of a company to thirty-two in time of peace, and imposing a fine of one dollar per annum on persons duly qualified but not members, was fully debated and passed to second reading.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill extending the Philadelphia law as to publication of legal notices to Allegheny county.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 12, 1869.

SENATE.

Land Grants to Railways.

A bill instructing Congressmen against further grants of lands or bonds to railway corporations. Reported affirmatively.

Another Attempt at Retrenchment.

Mr. Billingfelt, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported a resolution that on and after the 15th and for the residue of this month, it shall be the duty of the Senate Postmaster to prepay postage by placing postage stamps on all documents and letters before delivery to the Harrisburg Postmaster and the Speaker of the Senate shall draw a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of the Senate Postmaster for five hundred dollars for the purchase of stamps; that at the end of the month the Senate Postmaster shall report the number of documents and letters sent and stamps used; that the Senate shall not incur any account for postage with the Harrisburg Postmaster till the end of the month. After some discussion, on the motion of Mr. Davis, postponed for the present.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. Lowry—Authorizing the Buffalo and Erie Railroad to mortgage property and franchises; supplement for Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company.

Mr. Graham—Enabling the school directors of McClure township, Allegheny, to borrow money.

Mr. Errett—Supplement for the Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb.

Passed Finally.

The bill from the House authorizing the Commissioners of Washington county to lease certain public grounds to Washington borough passed finally; also House bill authorizing Washington borough to borrow money for a new town hall.

The Pay of a Defeated Contestant.

The bill from the House paying Witham, ousted from his seat as a Representative from Philadelphia, one thousand dollars full salary for the session, was amended in the Senate Committee to four hundred, but the Senate to-day restored it to one thousand. Pending discussion, adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was occupied nearly the whole time discussing the resolution of Webb, of Bradford, to adjourn till Tuesday afternoon, to allow the Greenbank Contested Election Committee to sit in Philadelphia, but after various fruitless amendments it was defeated.

Calcium Gas Light.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, introduced a joint resolution requiring the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the Petroleum calcium gas light, and if deemed practicable, to introduce the same into the public buildings and grounds. Passed second reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 15, 1869.

SENATE

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills Introduced.

Numerous bills were introduced, among them the following:

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny—Conferring the chartered rights of East Birmingham upon Millvale borough; also defining the boundaries of Millvale.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny—Supplement to act of 1861, enabling citizens to hold titles held by aliens and corporations.

Mr. Jackson, of Armstrong—Providing for the payment of damages awarded the Armstrong Agricultural Society.

Mr. Herr, of Dauphin—Regulating practice dentistry in Pennsylvania, which requires of diploma from the State Board of Censors, to be appointed by the State Dental Society.

Mr. Brown, of Clarion—Repealing the general jury act of 1867.

Mr. Foy, of Philadelphia—Supplement to the general railroad law of 1849, giving powers of attorney to vote at elections, managers, &c., dated within sixty days prior to such election.

Mr. Longenecker, of Bedford—Incorporating the State Line, Juniata and Lake Erie Railway Company.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, presented a petition from the members of the bar of Beaver, for an increase of the salary of President Judge of the Twenty-seventh Judicial District.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, announced that he would call up the general appropriation bill on Wednesday, of which the following gives all the figures:

Governor	$ 5,000
Secretary of Commonwealth	3,500
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth	2,250
State Treasurer	1,700
Superintendent Common Schools	2,500
Superintendent Public Printing	800
Governor's Secretary	2,000
Governor's Messenger	900
State Department, clerks and incidentals	16,125
Land Department	22,600
Treasury Department	8,650
Adjutant General's Department	6,000
Paymaster General	600
Transportation of bodies of deceased soldiers	1,589
School Department	11,975
Common Schools	500,000
Judges Supreme Court, each	6,000
District and Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Judges	25,000
Allegheny Judges	25,000
Interest on funded debt	1,800,000
Distribution of Laws	1,300
Superintending public buildings, repairs, etc	13,875
Harrisburg Fire Companies	700
Indexing journals	200
Packing Record	500
Deaf and Dumb Institute	35,000
Blind Institute	33,000
Harrisburg Lunatic Hospital	20,000
Media Training School	20,000
Eastern Penitentiary, salaries	20,000
" " repairs	2,000
Western Penitentiary, salaries	21,150
" " new buildings	41,000
" " repairs	2,800
Auditor General	3,000
Surveyor General	2,000
Attorney General	3,500
Adjutant General	2,500
State Librarian	1,000
Assistant State Librarian	900
Executive Department, incidentals	1,200
Auditor General's Department, clerks and incidentals	18,000
Attorney General's Office	2,000
Commissioners' Sinking Fund	1,200
State Historian	2,000
Historian's clerks, &c	7,200
Pensions, gratuities	50,000
Soldiers' orphans	450,000
State Library	1,300
President Judge Twelfth District	4,000
President and Law Judges (interior)	115,000
Associate Judges	50,000
Public Printing	35,000
Legislative expenses	220,000
Harrisburg Water Company	300
Harrisburg Gas Company	—
Legislative record, $15 per page	—
Index	200
Chaplain of House	300
Chaplain of Senate	300
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	18,000
" " " deficiency	4,100
" " " insurance	150
" " " laundry, etc	1,456
" " " ex. grades, &c	5,165
" " " East wing, ins	1,400
" " " excavating	10,000
" " " coal siding	2,500
" " " fur. East wing	44,687
Danville Lunatic Hospital	100,000
Mexican Monument Dedication	500
Philadelphia House of Refuge	35,000
Western Penitentiary (salaries)	13,500
Western Penitentiary (repairs)	500
Northern Home, Philadelphia	10,000
New Brighton Retreat	3,800
Lincoln Colored Institute	10,000
Erie Marine Hospital	10,000
Governor's Mansion (contractor)	1,500
Mexican Monument (contractor)	3,000
Serving Subpœnas	55
Completing Mexican Monument	1,000

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

Harrisburg, Pa., February 16, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Passed Finally.

The Senate met this afternoon, when the following Senate bills were passed finally:

Authorizing the United Presbyterian Church, Tarentum, to remove the dead to Prospect Cemetery.

Changing the dividing line between Beaver and Bridgewater boroughs, and the school line between Beaver borough and Borough township.

Extending so much of the act of April 5, 1849, being a supplement for Allegheny City, as relates to grading, paving or macadamizing of streets, &c., to Tarentum, and repealing the act of April 3, 1851, relating to Tarentum.

Incorporating the Corry Manufacturing and Lumber Company.

Incorporating the East End Gas Company, Pittsburgh.

Authorizing the Wilkesbarre and Pittston Railroad Company to erect a telegraph line.

Authorizing the Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company to raise money by mortgage to build lateral roads.

Incorporating the Hemlock Creek and Muncy Railroad Company.

Authorizing four Supervisors in North Union township, Fayette county.

Incorporating Allegheny County Savings Bank.

Extending the charter of the Bank of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating the Masonic Deposit Saving Bank, Pittsburgh.

Legalizing acts of present and former School Boards of Connellsville.

Authorizing the school directors of East Birmingham to borrow more money; the same for Uniontown; also authorizing the school board of Uniontown to appropriate the school tax to building purposes.

Authorizing Bellevue borough, Allegheny, to levy extra tax and prohibit sale of liquor in said borough.

Separating the offices of Prothonotary and Clerk of Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions, Greene county.

Enabling Allegheny county Commissioners to improve public buildings and pay for the same.

Authorizing Braddocks borough, Allegheny, to borrow money and levy additional taxes.

Incorporating Union borough, Allegheny.

House Bill Passed Finally.

Repealing act of 1867, increasing the number of supervisors in Cowanshannock township, Armstrong county.

Trustees of Lunatic Asylum.

Governor Geary to-day transmitted to the Senate for confirmation the names of F. B. Penniman, of Allegheny; Dr. George Bailey, of Philadelphia, and Jacob C. Bomberger, of Harrisburg, as Trustees of the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, for three years from February first, 1869.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Morgan, of Allegheny, introduced a bill authorizing the School Directors of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first wards, Pittsburgh, to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars for building purposes.

Passed Finally.

The following House bills passed finally:

Extending the time for the completion of the New Castle and New Wilmington Plankroad ten years.

Establishing a public ferry over the Allegheny at Samuel Bartley's.

Incorporating the Warren Gas and Water Company; capital thirty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Meadville Council to fix places of general, special and municipal elections.

Fixing Ormsby borough elections on every third Friday in March, when Burgess and Councilmen shall be elected.

Authorizing the People's Savings Bank to increase its capital by twenty thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Mechanics' Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, to invest in Government securities.

Amending the Jury act of 1867, by imposing the duties of President and additional law judges as Jury Commissioners upon the County Commissioners in Erie, Crawford, Warren, Beaver, Bucks, Blair, Dauphin, Clarion, Huntingdon, Fayette, York, Cumberland, Luzerne, Fuller, Lancaster, Somerset, Montgomery, Cambria, Lawrence, Columbia, and Montour.

The following Senate bills passed finally:

Incorporating the Central Passenger Railway Company, Pittsburgh, commencing on Fourth avenue at Market street, running on Grant, Wylie, Fulton and Centre avenue to East Liberty, with branches; capital thirty thousand dollars, with power to purchase the franchises of the Pittsburgh and Minersville Road, as conveyed to them by the Oakland Road in 1864; the consent of Councils to use streets to be obtained, except the streets used by the Pittsburgh and Minersville Road; fare to be ten cents on their road and ten cents additional on Pittsburgh and Minersville. Among the corporators are C. Hanson Love, J. K. Moorhead, R. G. Herron, A. G. McCandless, T. J. Brereton, E. P. Jones, A. H. Miller, George Ewart, E. T. Cassiday and M. K. Moorhead.

Authorizing the Trustees of the First Reformed Presbyterian congregation, Pittsburgh, to remove dead bodies and sell property.

Extending the Pittsburgh vehicle license law to Etna borough.

Defining and extending the equity jurisdiction of the Allegheny county District Court, and validating proceedings in partition in said Court.

Repealing so much of the second section authorizing Sharpsburg authorities to levy a fifteen mill tax on the county valuation of 1868, approved April 13, 1868, as relates to school taxes.

Authorizing the Allegheny Gas Company to increase its capital to five hundred thousand dollars.

Incorporating the African College.

Changing the name of the Pittsburgh Ale and Malt Manufacturing Company to the Rhodes Ale Company, and reducing the capital.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

Harrisburg, February 17, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham—Providing for registration of lots in Allegheny City; authorizing Allegheny City to issue water bonds; relative to plank sidewalks in Allegheny City.

By Mr. Fisher—Supplement to old soldiers' pension act.

By Mr. Errett—Supplement for Pittsburgh Fruit House Association; supplement for Monongahela Water Company; relative to public roads in Scott Township; providing for an election of three License Commissioners in each of the townships of Scott and Robinson, to whom all applications for liquor license shall be made.

By Mr. Connell—Providing for old and faithful teachers discharged for other causes than moral delinquency, giving them half pay.

By Mr. White—Amending the charter of the Cambria Iron Company, changing name and increasing capital stock.

By Mr. Graham—Relative to Reserve township school district, Allegheny; incorporating People's Turnpike and Plankroad Company; prohibiting the sale of liquor in Finley township, Allegheny.

The Agricultural College.

Mr. Lowry called up the resolution offered some time ago by him, instructing the Educational Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Agricultural College, and report any misapplication of funds. Adopted.

Revision of the Civil Code.

Mr. Billingfelt introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine into the propriety of revising the joint resolution of 1867 for revising the civil code, or modify the same so as to reduce the expenses of the Commissioners. Adopted.

Consolidation of Tax Laws.

Afternoon Session.—The bill revising and consolidating the tax laws of the Commonwealth recommended by the joint commission of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Auditor General and State Treasurer, being the special order, some fifty sections passed first reading.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An Attempt at Retrenchment.

Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, introduced a resolution reciting that the necessity for the twenty-seven additional officers has ceased to exist, and that the remainder of the twenty-seven not already discharged by the Speaker and Clerk be relieved from duty, with *pro rata* pay for the time served at the rate of the act of 1868.

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by making it a joint resolution. It was the only way in which pay could be obtained.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, said the Senate would never agree to it, as they had voted it down once before.

Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, (Democrat), took the same view, and opposed payment of unauthorized officers.

Mr. McCullough, (Democrat), of Clearfield, supported the resolution and amendment. He would remain here a whole year before he would yield to the Senate in this matter.

Mr. Webb (Republican), of Tioga, asked if he (McCullough) had not had a man appointed among the twenty-seven.

Mr. McCullough answered yes, and he would see him paid if he paid him himself.

Mr. Webb asked him who told him he might have a man?

Mr. Kerr (Republican), of Dauphin, answered that the Republican party had given him permission to name a man.

Mr. Webb denied that the Republicans had done any such thing. He knew several Republicans who had not the privilege of naming a man. He himself had not been able to get a single appointment.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, supported the resolution. He would also stay here a year if necessary to accomplish their payment. He animadverted severely upon the press for criticising his action in introducing the original resolution for additional officers. He had offered it by instructions from the Republican caucus, and he believed that it was necessary.

Mr. McMiller, (Democrat,) of Montgomery, also supported the resolution. He had been abused by his party for doing so, but was conscientious and would be right in spite of any criticism, though he had not obtained an appointment; he favored Vankirk's resolution, if made a joint one.

Mr. Playford (Democrat), of Fayette, said that after the Senate had refused to concur in the House proposition, the House had no business to create additional officers, and they had no reason to expect pay.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, favored Vankirk's resolution, and hoped it would be made a joint resolution. Referring to a paper in Ebensburg as abusing him, he thought all that editor wanted was five dollars to tell the truth.

Mr. Vankirk spoke at length in support of his resolution. He thought the additional officers ought to be discharged, but they ought to be paid for their time.

Mr. Davis withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Strang renewed it.

Mr. Cornman, of Cumberland, defended the Democratic party from the charge of extravagance while in power. The additional officers had been faithful, but the party that appointed them should see them paid.

Mr. Strang's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Bunn, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by confining the pay to the actual days served. Adopted.

The matter was discussed spiritedly for two hours, and the joint resolution passed finally and went to the Senate.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Wilson called up the general appropriation bill. Eight sections providing for the departments passed first reading in Committee of the Whole.

Adjourned till evening.

What was It?

Evening Session.—Mr. Ames, of Crawford, called up a manuscript act just reported, incorporating the Western Oil and Pipe Company.

Mr. Playford opposed it. It was a gigantic corporation, and the bill should be printed. He moved to postpone until Friday.

Mr. Nicholson pronounced the proceedings infamous. He feared a wild story he heard last night was damnably true. He wanted fair play.

After an excited discussion the parties compromised by laying the bill over on second reading.

The Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Strang offered an amendment providing that no greater sum shall be applied by the State Treasurer to legislative expenses than provided. Adopted.

Mr. McMiller moved an amendment increasing the salary of members to fifteen hundred dollars. Lost.

Thirty-seven sections passed first reading without other material amendment.

Adjourned.

Important Invention.

We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Shinn & Louther of Brown's Wool Wrapper in this week's paper. This invention is one that not only extensive wool growers are interested in, but one that will recommend itself to farmers generally as a money, time and labor saving machine. Any communication in reference to it addressed to Messrs. Shinn & Louther will receive immediate attention.

Accounts from Europe show that the markets for Cuba produce are as much excited as our own. This will stimulate the export of sugar from the Mauritius, Manila and other eastern ports, so that those who can afford to wait, have no cause to fear a famine in sugar.

Weekly Commercial.

(Continued from First Page.)

PROTECTION AND REVENUE, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

Review of the Report of Hon. D. A. Wells.

Letter Fifth.

[illegible]

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY C. CAREY.

HON. D. A. WELLS,
PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1869.

Letter Sixth.

DEAR SIR:—Coming now to *The Lumber Question*, I find you saying:—

[illegible]

Yours, respectfully,
HENRY C. CAREY.

HON. D. A. WELLS,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1869.

IRON.

BOSTON.

Scotch pig is reported by the *Bulletin* firmer, with small sales of Gartsherrie and other brands [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig is still in limited supply, and, says the *Shipping List*, [illegible]

[illegible]

PORK PACKING.

CHICAGO.

From the Circular of Henry Milward & Co., Chicago, [illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

The estimated stock of provisions held in Milwaukee February 13th, as given in the circular of Oliver & Hart, is as follows:

[illegible]

Coal at Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Thursday, February 18th, says: There is no improvement in the demand, or change in prices. [illegible]

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 17, 1869.

The local money market bears unmistakable symptoms of tightening. Discounts are tight compared with the bulk of paper offered. There is more good paper thrown on the open market, where rates as a general thing rule at from 1 to 2 per cent. a month.

—Local stocks were quiet to-day and transactions light. There is some disposition to "bear" several of the oil stocks on account of the decline in the oil market. Dealers in oil generally look upon the apparent decline as a mere temporary halt in the too rapid advance. There are many parties who wish to purchase Oleum in stock if they could only get in at prices ruling a fortnight ago, but as the bulk of this stock is in strong hands, it is not probable that much of it will be sold before they realize a high figure.

—Government bonds show a further decline to-day. The bear "clique" are making desperate efforts to check the rise. The *Herald* says: From intimations freely given to-day it is conjectured that the clique expect to defeat the Bingham bill in the Senate, and thus put an end to the foreign demand for our Government bonds. Should such a fate attend this measure it would be damaging to our national faith and credit in the eyes of all Europe, and the good results which have been already experienced from the passage of the bill, as well as from the following character of General Grant's speech, would be lost to us, perhaps forever. The clique are desperate in their purposes. They have millions at stake in the present contest, and they will not hesitate to risk millions to secure their object, especially as the weight of one-half the stock market is also upon their shoulders.

Messrs. Jas. B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

[illegible]

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

[illegible]

—The Railway market is on the downward side, and only interrupted occasionally by the shorts covering.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, are the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

[illegible]

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

[illegible]

—The New York *World* remarks that with the impending revolution in the financial situation of the civilized world—with European capital flowing into this country as the most safe and profitable field for its employment—it becomes a question of national importance that the highest possible price shall be placed on all our marketable securities [illegible]

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building,) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. [illegible]

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 17, 1869.

Trade to-day was unusually active, more so than we have noticed on any day for some time past. [illegible]

Groceries.

Since our last report we have had quite an improvement in business, [illegible]

[illegible]

TAR—North Carolina, $4 75@5 25.

[illegible]

SEEDS—We quote flaxseed at $2 45; cloverseed at $10, and timothy seed at $3 75 ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Market dull at 75@80c for peach-blows. Sales reported of 30 bbls prime sweet potatoes at $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

[illegible]

SALT—Sales in the car load at $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

VINEGAR—Pure cider vinegar is selling at 20c ⅌ gal.

FLOUR—The market continues moderately active. [illegible]

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Market dull at $1 75 ⅌ hundred.

RYE FLOUR—We quote at $7 50@7 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—There is very little doing in grain and prices are to a great extent nominal. [illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, February 18, 1869.

There is a much better feeling in the market and it is decidedly firmer. The same reports are telegraphed from the eastern markets, and from the oil regions.

[illegible]

Sales of Petroleum Free on Cars in the Oil Region February 18th, 1869.

[illegible]

The Titusville *Herald* of Wednesday, February 17th, says the petroleum market was weaker on Tuesday up to the middle of the afternoon, when prices hardened slightly under a moderate demand for New York, [illegible]

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
EAST LIBERTY,
MONDAY EVENING, February 15, 1869.

[illegible]

Allegheny Market.

[illegible]

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1869.

CATTLE—The market since Monday morning last has been very dull and but few sales have taken place up to three o'clock this afternoon. [illegible]

[illegible] reported this week. There were in the yards this morning for sale 41 car loads, and but few buyers. We cannot, however, report any material decline, and quote common to fair at $4 50@5 50, and good to very choice at $6 00@8 50 ⅌ hundred. Bulls seem to be in good demand (as it is said they make the best Bologne sausage) and may be quoted at $4 50@5 50 per hundred. Cows are hard of sale and nominal. At this season of the year large cattle are wanted and that class will sell this evening or to-morrow morning at the same figures they have brought for some time past. A considerable quantity of the cattle received are shipping through on owners' account, after remaining on sale in the yards a day or two.

HOGS—The market is very dull at a decline of fully $1 00 ⅌ hundred from the current rates prevailing one week ago. The sales reported on Monday last were 708 head; on Tuesday 708 head, and to-day up to 3 P. M. 1,515 head. On Tuesday Gilchrist & Co. bought 154 head from Foss & Sadlier, averaging 250 lbs, at $12 25. On Monday 100 head from Allison, averaging 290 lbs at $13 00, and on same day 100 from Orr & Williams, averaging 250 lbs, at $12 50. This same class of hogs would to-day not bring over $12 50 per hundred, and we quote the pick of the market dull at $12 00@12 50. Yorkers are a litter better than at the close of last week and may be quoted at $10 50@11 00 per hundred, very few bringing the latter figure. The number on sale this morning was 15 car loads.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep has been very large, notwithstanding there seems to be a good demand. The sales on Monday were [illegible] head; on Tuesday 2,412 head, and to-day, up to 3 P. M., 3,435 head. The best quality to-day may be quoted selling at $5 00@6 00, mostly at about $5 50. One extra lot from Belmont & Co., Ohio, sold by Shoemaker to Pidcock at $7 00, but they were very extra, and have nothing to do with the general market. Common and lower grades of sheep are very dull and nominal, and hardly wanted at any price. There were to-day on sale fully 35 car loads, or nearly 7,000 head at least. Out of this number about one-half were sold in the forepart of the day.

LIVE STOCK AT CHICAGO.

Cattle—The receipts of cattle for the past week were 4,665 head, against 5,771 head the previous week, and the shipments 1,931 head against [illegible] head the previous week. Corresponding week of 1868, receipts 4,951 head and shipments 2,629 head. During the past week the market for cattle has ruled dull, owing to the discouraging reports from New York, says the *Tribune*, and the fact that shippers lost heavily by shipping stock the previous week to New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, and other live stock markets. The supply, although not large, has been in excess of the demand, and we note a decline of fully ¼c ⅌ lb on all grades during the week. The quality of the offerings, generally speaking, was better than the general average, consequently city butchers had a chance to purchase good cows and light steers at prices which common stock sold at during the past month. Feeders have purchased sparingly and shippers only took hold when they thought [illegible] would be satisfactory as soon as the stock purchased by them was in a good marketable condition. Common cows, thin and mixed steers dragged heavily, and at the present writing more of this description can be seen in the pens than any other class of stock. On Saturday the market was quiet and comparatively easy at the decline recently noticed. [illegible] We quote the market closing easy at the annexed:

CATTLE QUOTATIONS.

Choice steers, fat and smooth, averaging 1,250@1,350 lbs	$7 25	@7 50
Good fleshy even steers, averaging 1,100@1,300 lbs	6 50	@7 00
Fair steers, averaging 1,000 lbs and over	6 00	@6 25
Medium steers and good cows, averaging 950@1,050 lbs	4 25	@5 50
Stock cattle, averaging 800@1,100 lbs	4 00	@5 50
Inferior cows and steers	3 00	@3 75

Hogs—The receipts for the past week were [illegible] head, against 16,282 head the previous week. The shipments were 13,419 head, against [illegible] head the previous week. [illegible]

New York Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Cambridge Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Drugs and Dyes.

The New York market for nearly all articles coming under this head has been dull. [illegible]

Provisions at Cincinnati.

From the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., we learn that up to the middle of last week provisions were active and buoyant, but at that time a lull took place and it became difficult to make sales at previous quotations. [illegible]

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending February 12.

[illegible]

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

The following are the current prices, as reported by one of our largest manufacturers:

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acid.				
Acetic	lb	27	@	30
Citric	lb	1 35	@	1 40
Oxalic	lb	36	@	38
Tartaric	lb	85	@	86
Alcohol	gall	2 20	@	2 35
Aloes.				
Cape	lb	26	@	29
Socot	lb	85	@	1 65
Am. Carb	lb	24	@	26
—Aqua	lb	10½	@	14
Annotta	lb	80	@	90
Ashes Pot	lb	9	@	10
—Soda	lb	4½	@	5
Bal. Copa	lb	95	@	1 00
Bay Rum	gal	4 50	@	6 00
Bark.				
Casia	lb	98	@	1 65
Cinch r'd	lb	1 65	@	1 75
" Pale	lb	70	@	85
" Com	lb	45	@	55
Black Lead.				
American	lb	5	@	6
East Ind	lb	13	@	16
German	lb	7	@	9
Blue Mass	lb	60	@	62
Blue Vitr	lb	14	@	15½
Borax ref	lb	40	@	42
Brimst roll	lb	6	@	7
—Flor Sul	lb	8½	@	9½
Calomel A	lb	1 05	@	1 10
—English	lb	1 60	@	1 65
Camp ref	lb	1 20	@	1 35
Canthar's	lb	1 90	@	2 00
Cham. Ger	lb	35	@	40
—Roman	lb	55	@	65
Chlorof'm	lb	1 60	@	1 70
Cloves	lb	48	@	50
Cochineal	lb	1 35	@	1 40
Con lye	case	8 00	@	8 25
Copp'ras	bbl	7 50	@	8 00
Cream Tar	lb	40	@	55
Cubebs	lb	44	@	48
Cudbear	lb	25	@	45
Emery En	lb	13	@	15
Et. Nit sps	lb	50	@	55
—Sulph	lb	90	@	92
Ext Logw	lb	14½	@	15
—Liq Cala	lb	45	@	55
—Italian	lb	45	@	50
—Sicily	lb	25	@	28
Fustic cht	lb	3½	@	4½
Galls Alep	lb	47	@	52
Gum.				
Arabic sts	lb	53	@	58
" White	lb	85	@	1 00
Myrrh T'k	lb	65	@	70
Shellac	lb	53	@	64
Trag s'rts	lb	50	@	55
" Flake	lb	1 40	@	1 50
Hoffm's A	lb	52	@	55
Indigo Ma	lb	1 50	@	1 60
—Span fl't	lb	1 65	@	1 70
Iodine res	lb	7 21	@	7 56
Junip Ber	lb	7	@	8
Log Chip'd	lb	3	@	4
Mace	lb	1 60	@	1 65
Madder	lb	23	@	24
Magne cal	lb	75	@	1 50
—Carb	lb	50	@	55
Manna SF	lb	1 60	@	1 65
Morph sul	lb	14 00	@	14 25
Nutm No 1	lb	1 58	@	1 63

Oil.				
Bergamot	lb	6 00	@	9 50
—Castor	gal	3 15	@	3 35
—Cinnam	lb	4 50	@	4 75
—Cloves	lb	3 90	@	4 20
Oil.				
Cod livr	gal	2 25	@	2 50
Lemon	lb	5 25	@	5 75
Lard c	gal	1 20	@	1 30
—Cincin	gal	1 60	@	1 70
Linseed	gal	1 07	@	1 12
Neats f	gal	1 35	@	1 45
Olive	gal	3 25	@	3 25
—quarts	doz	7 75	@	15 00
—pints	doz	4 85	@	5 00
Origan	lb	80	@	1 00
Pepper't	lb	6 00	@	6 50
Rosemary	lb	1 50	@	3 25
Sassafras	lb	1 80	@	1 90
Sperm	gal	2 85	@	3 10
Tanners	gal	1 00	@	1 15
Whale	gal	1 40	@	1 50
Winteg'n	lb	5 75	@	6 25
Opium Ty	lb	20 50	@	20 75
Phosphos	lb	1 20	@	1 35
Pl Paris	bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Potass.				
Bi chrom	lb	21	@	23
Chlorate	lb	55	@	62
Iodide	lb	5 65	@	5 85
Prus Yel	lb	46	@	48
" Red	lb	1 05	@	1 10
Putty	lb	5¼	@	6½
Quin sulp	oz	2 40	@	2 50
Rosin	bbl	6 25	@	6 65
Root.				
Gentian	lb	11	@	15
Gingr E I	lb	27	@	29
" Jamca	lb	33	@	35
Ipecac	lb	3 25	@	3 50
Jalap	lb	2 50	@	2 60
Liquorice	lb	13	@	20
Rhub E I	lb	3 20	@	3 50
Sars Hon	lb	65	@	67
Senega	lb	65	@	70
Valeri En	lb	60	@	63
" Germ	lb	35	@	37
Sal Ammo	lb	16	@	17
—Epson	lb	5	@	5½
—Soda	lb	3½	@	4
Seed.				
Canary	bus	7 75	@	8 50
Hemp	bus	4 50	@	5 00
Cardamn	lb	5 45	@	5 60
Mustard	lb	17	@	19
Senna Al	lb	50	@	54
" E In	lb	25	@	30
Soda.				
Bi Carb	lb	7½	@	8½
Caustic	lb	8	@	9
Soap Cast	lb	20	@	23
—Cast wh	lb	28	@	31
Starch	lb	8	@	8½
Sugar L'd	lb	43	@	46
Sumac Sic	lb	11	@	12
Terra Jap	lb	9	@	10½
Turp sps	gal	70	@	78
Varnish.				
Copal	gal	2 50	@	4 00
Japan	gal	1 30	@	1 83
Damar	gal	3 40	@	3 65
Ven Red	lb	4	@	4½

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

Receipts of crude irons, especially bituminous coal smelted forge descriptions from Lake Superior ore, continues pretty liberal, but being generally sold in advance of arrival—there is scarcely any offerings for immediate delivery. Prices of this description are well maintained.

In anthracite irons the receipts are rather more liberal, but being held at relatively higher prices; sales have been limited.

Charcoal irons are in fair supply, embracing the different varieties of Juniata, Hanging Rock, Missouri, Tennessee and Lake Superior pig, and sell at the range of forty to fifty-two dollars ⅌ ton for inferior to choice makes of hot blast forge, with small sales of fancy car wheel brands at $55@60.

With reduced stocks of Hanging Rock Foundry descriptions, there is a better feeling on the part of holders. Good makes of No. 1 foundry are now held at $45.

The sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Bituminous, C. S.	1,894	1,950
Anthracite	1,030	600
Allegheny Coke	100	100
Charcoal	155	632
Total	3,179	3,282

We are quoted the following sales, but would state that they but partially exhibit the business of the last week.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons Open Grey Forge, to arrive	$39 00—3 mos.
150 tons Close Grey Forge, to arrive	38 50—4 mos.
200 tons mixture with Native ore deliverable at furnace	35 50—4 mos.
500 tons No. 1 Foundry deliverable next month	39 00—4 mos.
400 tons common low grade Forge deliverable in all of March and April at furnace to go West	33 00—60 d's.
200 tons medium Forge deliverable at furnace in March	38 50—4 mos.
Anthracite.	
50 tons No. 1 Anthracite	$42 50—4 mos.
40 tons No. 2 "	41 00—cash.
70 tons Mottled	P. T.
100 tons Gray Forge Red Short at Furnace	33 00—cash.
90 tons Gray Forge, Neutral	40 50—6 mos.
100 tons choice No. 3 Forge	42 00—4 mos.
100 tons Gray Forge	41 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 50—4 mos.
Charcoal.	
250 tons Hanging Rock G. Forge	$42 00—4 mos.
80 tons Hanging Rock No. 2 Foundry	43 00—4 mos.
122 tons Hanging Rock No. 1 Foundry	45 00—6 mos.
50 tons extra strong Juniata Close Gray	47 00—4 mos.
120 tons choice Forge	51 00—6 mos.
Allegheny Coke.	
100 tons Red Bank	$35 00—6 mos.
Blooms.	
10 tons Juniata	$90 00—4 mos.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

Prices are firm at the card rates which are unchanged. We quote card rates as follows:

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3⅞@ 4⅛
Horse Shoe	5⅛
Heavy Band	4½@ 5⅛
Hoop and Light Band	5 @ 9⅛
Round and Square	3⅞@ 7⅜
Oval	4⅜@ 5
Half Oval and Half Round	4⅝@ 5⅜
Boiler Iron	5⅜@ 9
Tank Iron	5⅛

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	4⅛@ 4⅛
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20 and 25 lb to the yard	4 @ 4⅛
Nail Rods	8⅛@10
Coal Screen Iron	5⅛@ 6⅛

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5⅛	6⅛	9
" 18 to 24	5⅞	7⅛	9⅛
" 25 to 26	6	7⅛	9⅞
" 27	6⅛	7⅞	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$5 00
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 50
4d and 5d	5 75
3d	6 50
2d	7 75
3d fine	7 75
2d fine	8 75
3d lining	9 50
Clinch	6 75
Cut Spikes	5 25
Cut Boat Spikes	5 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50, 1¼ in, $6 75; 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $6 00; 1⅞ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 8d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ⅌ keg off, in lots of 100 kegs and upwards.

TERMS.

Note of acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

The card rates are as follows:

Manilla cordage	21½
do do 12 thread	22
do do 6 and 9 thread	22½
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	21½
do do tarred	21
do lath twine, tarred	21
do hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	19½
do lath twine, tarred	19½
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American backled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	14@16
Cotton rope	60@75
Houseline, marline and hambroline	25@28
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	19
Hemp sash and bell cord	28@35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	55
American hemp oakum	
American Navy Oakum	10
do do do best	11
Caulking cotton	19@22

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

White leads are very firm, at an advance of half cent ⅌ lb. The following are the current quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lb in oil	13½c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lb in oil	14 c
Fancy brands from	7½@12½c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	13 c
Orange Mineral	13½@14½c
Pure Red Lead	11½@12 c
Painters' Red Lead	10½@11 c
Litharge	11½@12 c
Selected Zinc, ground in oil	11 @13 c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½@12 c
Putty	5 @5½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

The following are the Pittsburgh current rates:

I C, 10x14	$13 50
I X, 10x14	16 50
I XX, 10x14	20 50
I C, 12x12	14 00
I X, 12x12	17 00
I C, 14x20	14 50
I X, 14x20	17 50
I XX, 14x20	21 50
I C roofing, 14x20	13 25
I X roofing, 14x20	16 25
Bar Tin, ⅌ lb	46c
Straights, ⅌ lb	45c
Banca	47c
Sheet Zinc	14c
Slab Speiter	12c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

There continues a large demand for crackers, but prices have not undergone much change for some time past. We quote Marvin's card rates as follows:

Boston Crackers	10½	Cream Crackers	30
Wine "	11½	Graham Wafers	11½
Soda "	10½	Milk Biscuit	11½
Oyster "	10	Ginger Snaps	17
Water "	9½	Pilot Bread	9
Butter "	10½	Extra Pilot	10½
Sugar "	12	Cracker Meal	10
Dyspepsia "	12	Almond Nuts	30
Jumbles	20	Novelty Crackers	20
Lemon Biscuit	16	Scotch Biscuit	16
Ginger Cakes	17	French Crackers	30

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

We quote the manufacturers' prices, as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ⅌ dozen	$ 5 30
Shaker " 2, "	3 25
Hurl " 1, "	5 50
Hurl " 2, "	4 50
Braid " 1, "	5 50
Braid " 2, "	4 50
Round " 1, "	4 25
Round " 2, "	3 25
Western common	3 25
Broom corn, prime, ⅌ ton	350 00
Broom corn, common, ⅌ ton	280 00
Broom handles, ⅌ 1,000	20@30
Swallow brooms, ⅌ dozen	6 50

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Dry Goods—There is an improved inquiry for cotton and woolen fabrics, and prices generally are well maintained, notwithstanding the depression in raw cotton. The market nevertheless is still far from active. Heavy brown sheetings, such as Appleton and Atlantic A, bring 17c; Atlantic H and Augusta 16½c; Pacific extra 16½c; New York mills bleached muslin 27½c; Wamsutta 23c; Tuscarora 22c; Lonsdale 18c; Prize Medal 16½c; Red Bank 13c; Amoskeag blue denims 31c; American stripes 14@15c; Laconia corset jeans 15½c; Pepperell 18c; Bates 13c; Sprague's prints 14c; Pacific 13½c; London mourning 13½@14c; Lancaster ginghams 17c; Roanoke 13½c; printing cloths dull at 9c for 7-yards 64-square, and 8c for 56 by 60 picks; Farmers and Mechanics' cottonades held with more firmness at 40c.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

Geo. H. Anderson & Co.'s report of our market indicates a better feeling among the trade in anticipation of an early and lively spring business. Since our last report there has been a decided improvement in certain branches. Harness and Rough Slaughter are both moving off freely, with a tendency to advance. Prime lots of light and spready, and lots suitable for harness, are in good demand, and will bring outside quotations.

We notice from our reports from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and in fact all the principal cities, both east and west, considerable animation in leather and hides, and in most cases an advance in prices. The New York red leather market is well cleaned out of prime stock, and a very good demand for light weights of second grade sole. Prime middle weight B. A. sole has advanced about 2c ⅌ lb; other stock in proportion.

Hides are active, and prime lots are getting scarcer as the grubby season is at hand. Prices are firm, and good lots readily command outside quotations.

Tanner's Oil has advanced from five to ten cents per gallon since the first of January in Boston, and we have altered our quotations here to correspond. The opinion among oil dealers prevails that oil will maintain a high figure during the season. The reasons given are a light stock in store and a short *catch*.

Annexed are the revised market quotations:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, heavy	40a41c	Extra shaved h'r's	47c
Oak sole, middle and light	41a42c	Black bridle ⅌ doz	$55a60
Rough oak	38a40½c	Fair bridle ⅌ doz	$60a70
Finished calf	$1 30a1 60	Saddler's skirting	47a49c
Waxed upper ⅌ ft	28a30c	Shoe skirting	44a46c
Wax kip	70a90c	Red sole B. A	32a34c
Band leather	45a46c	Red sole Orinoco	29a31c
No. 1 oak harness	45a46c	No. 1 pad skins ⅌ doz	$7 00a7 50

HIDES.

Green salted	13a13½c	Tanners' oil, best bank	$1 10
Green Butchers	9a10 c	Tanners' oil, straits	1 15
Dry Flint	24a26 c	Calcutta Slaughter Kip	$2 25a2 50
Tallow No.	11½a12½c		
Green Calf	15a17c		

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

Below we give our jobbers' prices for standard and light brown sheetings, prints, &c.:

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	16½c	Juniata B	14½c
Anchor A	16½c	Anchor C	14½c
Eagle Extra	16½c	Duquesne	14½c
Conewago	16c	Glencoe	14½c
Idaho	16c	Pennsylvania	13½c
Nonatook	16c	Magnolia	13½c
Pittsburgh Family	15½c	Allegheny	13c
Walnut Creek	15½c	White Fawn	11½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	14	Mourning	13
Merrimack W	15½	American	13½
Spragues	14	Orientals	13½
Dunnells	13½	Gloucester	13½
Conestoga	13½	Amoskeag	13
Lancaster	13½	Troy	7
Wamsutta	10	Allen Pinks	14½
Shirtings	13½		

DELAINES.

Pacific	20@21c	Hamilton	20@21c
Manchester	20@21c	Armures	22c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Waumee	16
Gloucester	16	Laurel G	12½
Glasgow	16		

TICKS.

Conestoga P. M. B	33c
Gold Medal	28c
Conestoga C. T	25c
Conestoga C. C. A	23c
Kellyville F	16c

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS.

Allegheny 2 bush	43c
Penn Mill 2 bush	45c
Penn Mill 2½ bush	53c
Penn Mill 3 bush	62c

CARPET CHAIN, ETC.

Penn Mill long reel assorted colors	53c
Penn Mill long reel white	45c
Penn Mill cotton twine	45c
Penn Mill Batting	25c

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

A careful survey of the Window Glass market for the past month presents the following facts: The month of January opened dull with little apparent disposition on the part of dealers to purchase largely at the asking prices of manufacturers and insisting upon a reduction. Manufacturers having light stocks and great faith in the wants of the trade during the spring held their glass firmly. The latter part of the month, however, some large purchasers succeeded in getting a moderate concession and for the vast two or three weeks the sales have been very heavy and the stock in manufacturers' hands is being rapidly reduced. Every indication points to a very brisk demand during the entire spring and as the very low rates at which glass is now offered affords the barest remuneration to the manufacturers, it is probable prices will stiffen within the next thirty days—and in fact some of the manufacturers are now holding their glass out of the market confident they will be able to obtain better rates soon. We quote by car load at 50 and 5, and 55 per cent. off their list. Sales of much larger lotes are occasionally made at a shade better. Small lots 45 to 50 off.

The card rates are as follows:

	2d quality.	1st quality.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 50	$6 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	6 00	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		8 00
13 by 18 to 16 by 24		8 50
10 by 22 to 18 by 30		10 00
20 by 30 to 24 by 30		12 00
24 by 30 to 24 by 36		13 00
26 by 36 to 30 by 44		15 00
30 by 45 to 32 by 45		16 00

DOUBLE THICK CHARGED BY DOUBL ABOVE RATES.

All fractions of inches shall be counted as full inches, and all sizes not specified in the classification shall be charged according to bracket, indicated by greatest length or breadth.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

There is a fair demand from yards with good stocks on hand.

We quote from yards as follows:

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ⅌ M	$65 00
First Common	55 00
Second Common	28 00
Third Common	22 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First Common, ⅌ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring Boards	35 00
Partition Boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	35 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	35 00
Moulded weatherboarding	35 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	35 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve inch vertical, with strips	33 00
Oak and Yellow Pine flooring boards	46 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 7 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	6 50
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 50

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, February 20, 1869.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	$ 72@	75		Diamond Twist	90@	1 00
Union Twist	71@	75		Ladies' Twist	$1 00@	1 10
Flounders	70@	75		Rough & Ready	95@	1 10
Tens	65@	70		Scotch Snuff	75@	78
Navy	65@	70		Copenh'n Snuff	80@	85
Young America	90@	1 00		Rappee Snuff	65@	75
Louisville Navy	78@	80		Cut and Dry	30@	32
Richmond do	70@	72				

SUGAR TRADE.

NEW YORK.

In New York the raw sugar market, during the past week, has been the scene of continual activity and excitement, and prices have been still further advanced one cent ⅌ lb. The continued warlike accounts from Cuba have given holders even greater confidence than before, and when sellers transacted at all, it has only been at rapidly advancing prices. These accounts have also stimulated an active buying, refiners and speculators being the chief operators, though something has also been done for neighboring markets. The trade, always very conservative, have purchased with their usual caution, and only for the supply of their immediate wants, partly owing to the scarcity of those grades. Clarified and other grocery descriptions, usually taken by them. Our revised quotations show, as near as may be, the closing valuations last evening, though in the excited state of the market prevailing since our last, they are somewhat irregular, but in no wise weak or unsettled. The *Shipping List* now quotes new and old fair refining Cuba, 12⅝@12¾c; good do 12¾@13c; No. 12 box 13¼c, etc., as will be seen by our revised quotations. Prices of refined have also rapidly advanced 1¼@1¾c, in sympathy with raw, an active demand having sprung up, reducing stocks to narrow bounds; we now quote hard at 17¾@17¼c; soft white at 16¼@16½c; yellow 15½@15¾c, and extra C 16@16¼c. The sales of raw are 3,128 hhds Cuba at 11¼@13¾c; 1,045 Porto Rico, 12⅜@14¼c, 14 Barbadoes, 12⅝c; 34 clarified Demerara, 14¼@15½c; 10 Jamaica, 12¼c; 116 hhds and 1 bbl Martinique, 11¾c; 11 hhds Cuba tank bottom, 6c ⅌ lb and 45c ⅌ gal; 27,586 bags Manila, per Ellen Hood, 11¾@12c; 19,697 do, per Orpheus, on private terms; 6,031, per Peruvian, 11¾c; 8,044 do, balance per Mystic Belle, 11¾c; about 15,000 do, to arrive per Wm. Wilson, 11¼c; 5,000 do brown Pernumbuco, 12⅝c, and 6,934 bxs Havana, 12¼@15¼c, 4 mos. The stock on the 11th inst.; excluding both the arrivals and sales of that day, were sugar 13,987 hhds, 5,030 boxes and 44,184 bags; Malada 263 hhds.

Flour and Grain at Milwaukee.

From the circular of Oliver and Hart, we learn that the receipts of wheat continue quite large (notwithstanding the bad condition of the roads throughout the interior) upsetting the theory advanced earlier in the winter, that the former would not sell at present prices. From what we can glean as to the quantity in store along the Mississippi river and points tributory to this market, we are impressed with the fact that there is in store at these points about the same quantity as was there at this time last year, while the quantity still in the hands of the producer, is even larger, which must, ere another crop is marketed, be sent forward. It is, however, more than probable, that the farmer will not sell his entire crop, as in previous years, as values of wheat are so low that he can afford to hold a portion of his crop against the contingencies of a failure to his harvest, this being secured he will the more readily and cheerfully sell what is left of the old crop. Granting this to be true, we may only hope for about three-quarters of crop of 1868 to be marketed until the crop of 1869 in secured.

Receipts of wheat for the week were 77,727 bushels, against 62,570 bushels for the same week in 1868. Shipments for the week 17,810 bushels. Our stock in store Friday is 1,395,000 bushels; for the same day in 1868, 1,042,000 bushels.

The market for wheat the past week has ruled quite steady, with a considerable number of Eastern orders filled. There are a large number of orders yet unfilled below present prices. There has been considerable done in options for April and May, at prices that will not pay to buy and carry until the maturity of the contracts. The market this morning is better. Cash No. 1 at $1 21; S. O. March $1 22, S. O. April $1 24; seller May $1 27; No. 2 cash $1 16; S. O. March $1 17; seller April $1 19; seller May $1 21½.

Flour firm and held ⅛ higher; city $6@6 37½; Minnesota $6@6 50; country $5 50@6 00; extra $5 25@5 50, superfine $4@5.

Wool.

Prices of all desirable kinds are sustained, says the New York *Shipping List*, with a degree of firmness which pressages higher prices, should the demand become active. Just, now, however, consumers appear to be pretty well supplied, and the market is, therefore, quiet and steady. The sales are 125,000 lbs State and Western fleece and pulled, at 48@57c for the former washed, and 40@50c for the latter, including 14,000 lbs X and XX Ohio at 52@57c; 7,000 lbs X do 52@52c; 5,000 lbs mixed western, 48@49c; 5,000 lbs unwashed, part 31c; 27,000 lbs, 95c@$1 15 chiefly at $1; 30,000 lbs pulled, 42@44c for extra; 45@50c for super, the latter price for country; and 5,000 lbs combing pulled on private terms. The sales besides, are 60,000 lbs California Fall Clip, 25½@28c for A 1 and A 2, and B and S, and 32½c for Selected; small lots Texas, 30@36c, and 45 bales Grey Washed Egyptian on private terms.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 17.—Flour fairly active and prices weak. Wheat dull; choice valley red $2 25. Corn firm; prime white 92@94c; do yellow 90@92c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm; prime $1 55. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 135.

NEW YORK, February 17—P. M.

MONEY.

Money was active during the morning at 7 per cent. on call, but in the afternoon the tone was easier, with ample supply, and prime paper dull at 7@9.

STERLING

Low and irregular; prime 108⅜@108⅝ for 60 days, and 109@109⅜ for sight.

GOLD

Opened at 135⅛, and settled to 134⅞ on moderately large business. The effect of the decline on bonds in London was neutralized by the high rates for carrying cash gold. These ranged from 6½ to 10 per cent. The price recovered to 135 before the close. Clearances $65,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Were heavy during the morning, prices showing a decline from the corresponding time yesterday of ½@1½ per cent., but in the afternoon there was an increased demand and a recovery of about ½ per cent., closing steady. Coupons '81, 114@114⅛; do '62, 114⅞@115; do '64, 111⅛@111½; do '65, 112⅞@112⅞; new, do 110⅞@110⅞; do '67, 110⅞@110⅞; do '68, 110⅞@111, 10-40s, 109⅞@109⅞.

STATE BONDS

Dull and lower. Missouris, 87; new Tennessees, 66@66⅛; North Carolinas, 59⅞@60⅛; Virginias 62⅞.

STOCKS.

The railway market during the morning was weak and declining, under active speculation for lower prices. The most noticeable decline was in stocks supposed to be largely held by the Erie clique. The dealings were large, and attended by unusual excitement. The lowest sales were New York Central 159⅛, Reading 91⅛, Michigan Southern 92⅛, Pittsburgh 89⅞, Northwestern 81⅛, preferred 89⅞ Rock Island 126⅛, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago 116⅞, Ohio and Mississippi 32, Pacific Mail 109⅞. Express and miscellaneous shares were also dull and lower. After the one o'clock call the general market became firmer. At the second board, prices were steady. Subsequently it was announced the Pacific Mail dividend is 3 per cent. payable March first, and that stock fell to 107⅛@107⅛, affecting the rest of the market, which closed feverish at a decline from the best prices of the afternoon.

5:30 PRICES.

Cumberland, 36@37; American Express, 43⅛@45; Adams Express, 63⅛@63⅛; Merchants Union Express, 17@17⅛; Quicksilver, 22⅛@22⅛; Canton, 58⅛@59⅛; Pacific Mail, 107⅛@107⅛; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛@36⅛; Hartford and Erie, 28; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 28⅛@28⅛; New York Central, 160⅛@160⅞; Erie, 35@35⅛; Hudson River, 135@135⅛; Harlem, 135@135⅛; Reading, 91⅛@91⅛; Terre Haute, 37⅛@39, do preferred, 65⅛@66; Wabash, 64⅛@65; do preferred, 76⅛@77⅛; St. Paul, 64⅛@65; do preferred, 76⅛@77; Fort Wayne, 117⅛@117⅛; Ohio and Mississippi 33⅛@33⅛; Michigan Southern, 92⅛@92⅛; Illinois Central, 143; Pittsburgh, 88⅛@89; Toledo, 103⅛@104; Rock Island 125⅛@125⅛; Northwestern, 81⅛@81⅛; do preferred 89⅛@90; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 47; Chicago and Alton, 155.

MINING SHARES

Quiet except Gregory. Smith & Parmelee $1 80; Gregory $2 50; Grass Valley 46; Black Hawk $1 25. Coppers at Boston; Calumet 50; Copper Falls 15⅛; Franklin 19; Hecla 80; Hancock 4; Quincy 29⅛; Minnesota 3.

Exports for the week except specie, $3,228,065.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury, $1,242,629; payments, $368,081; balance, $89,137,127.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, February 17, 1869.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady for upper grades, but a shade easier for superfine brands; sales 2,200 bbls at $5 00@6 50 for spring extras, and $4 75@5 00 for spring superfine.

WHEAT—Dull, depressed, and prices suffered a decline of ½@¾c ⅌ bushel closing at $1 16 for No. 2 spring; sales were at $1 20¼@1 24 for No. 1; $1 16@1 17 for No. 2, and $1 10 for No. 3.

CORN—Holders are firm in their demands; the amount of business transacted in the aggregate was light, and chiefly for speculative purposes; sales at 58½@59½c for new, and 55½@56c for no grade, closing at 59½@59¾c for the former; for future delivery No. 1 sold at 70c, seller May, and No. 2 at 66c, seller May and seller last half of April, and first half of May, and new at 59½c, buyer February.

OATS—Dull but no material change in value; transactions light at 53½@54c for No. 1, closing nominal at 53½@54c for future delivery, and No 2 sold at 54c.

RYE—Dull and prices without change: No 1 sold at $1 19½@1 20, with buyers at the outside quotations.

BARLEY—In fair request but easier; sales at $1 89@1 94, according to location.

HIGHWINES—Closed dull at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Were firmer, and mess pork and lard were a shade more active, owing to favorable reports from New York and Cincinnati, but the decline in live hogs at the stock yards checked any upward movement in prices. Mess pork closed at $32 50 and lard at 19½c; sales at $32 50@32 62½ for mess pork, and at 19½c for lard.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in good demand and a shade higher, closing at $12 50@13 50 for soft; $13 50@14 00 for light frozen, and at $14 25@14 75 for heavy frozen lots. Live hogs were dull at a decline of 10@20c ⅌ 100 lbs; the receipts were 3,456 head, and the sales 1,253 head, at $10 25 for stockers and common, and at $10 35@10 75 for light to good shipping lots.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and weak; the receipts were 1,119 head, and the sales 225 head, at $4 75@5 75 for butchers' stock, and at $6 25@7 25 for fair to good shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Cotton heavy and ¼@½c lower; sales of 2,500 bales at 29@29½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 4,059 bbls; dull and 5@10c lower; sales of 4,900 bbls at $5 65@6 40 for superfine state and western; $6 70@7 10 for extra State; $6 50@7 30 for extra western; $7 45@8 50 for white wheat extra; $6 75@8 50 for round hoop Ohio; $7 50@8 50 for extra St. Louis, and $9 00@12 00 for good to choice do, closing quiet. Rye flour quiet and declining; sales of 280 bbls at $5 25@7 25. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales of 150 bbls western at 95@96c, free. Receipts of wheat 14,000 bushels; wheat heavy and 1c lower; sales of 56,000 bushels at $1 58@1 61 for No. 1 spring in store and delivered; $1 90 for white California, which is decidedly lower. $1 95 for amber Michigan. Rye quiet and drooping. Barley dull. Corn dull; sales of 500 bushels at 90@91½c for new mixed western; 92c for yellow western; 93c for yellow southern. Oats rather more steady; sales of 28,000 bushels at 75@75½c for western in store; 77c for do afloat. Rice dull. Linseed oil quiet at $1 03@1 05. Coffee quiet and firm; sales 900 hhds Cuba at 12¼@13½c; 600 boxes Havana at 12¾@13½c. Molasses firm. Petroleum firm at 22½c for crude, and 37@37½c for refined bonded. Hops quiet at 5@15c for American. Leather—hemlock sole firmer at 30@32c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights. Coal—domestic $6 50@8 00; foreign quiet and unchanged. Wool in moderate request; sales 300,000 pounds at 48@56c for domestic fleece; $1 17 for scoured; 30@50c for pulled; 60c for tubbed. Spirits turpentine dull at 56@57c. Metal—sheathing copper firm at 33c; ingot copper quiet at 26½c for Baltimore. Pig iron quiet and steady at $40@43 for Scotch, and $44@40 for American. Bar without change at $90@92 50. Sheet firm at 11½@13c for Russia. Nails steady at 5¼@5½c for cut, 6¾@6¾c for clinch, and 27@30c for horse shoe. Pork firmer, with a fair demand; sales 2,500 bbls at $33 for new mess; $32@32 50 for old do; $26 50@27 25 for prime; $29@31 for prime mess; also, 75 bbls new mess, seller March, May and to July 15, at $32 50@33 00. Beef steady; sales 170 bbls. Tierce beef dull. Beef hams quiet; sales 122 bbls at $29 00@34 00. Cut meats quiet; sales 150 packages at 14@14½c for shoulders; 18@18½c for hams. Middles dull; sales 50 boxes short ribbed at 16½c. Dressed hogs firmer at 14@14½c for western, and 15@15½c for city. Lard steady and quiet; sales 550 tierces at 18½@20c, chiefly at 19¾@19⅞c for steam; 20@20¼c for kettle rendered; also, 1,500 tierces steam, seller February, March, April and six months, at 19½@20c. Butter firm at 25@35c for Ohio. Cheese firm. Freights to Liverpool dull; engagements per steamer for 12,000 bush wheat at 5¼d.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower for medium and good grades. Wheat dull, heavy and 1@2c lower. Rye dull at $1 44@1 45 for western. Oats quiet and steady at 75c for western in store. Corn dull at 90@91c for new mixed western. Pork quiet and firm for new mess at $33 00 on spot; $33 50 for future delivery. Beef steady with a limited inquiry. Cut meats steady and in moderate demand. Bacon nominal. Lard steady at 19¾@19⅞c for fair to prime steam. Eggs quiet at 22@24c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 17.—Flour and wheat remain dull and prices are nominal. Corn dull and prices declining; ear 62@63c. Oats steady at 67@68c for No 1, and 69c for white. Rye and barley quiet and steady. Cotton dull and prices lower and nominal; middling can be bought at 28c. Whisky quiet at 95c, and market closed with a downward tendency. Provisions quiet but holders firm; prices in the absence of sales must be regarded as nominal; 400 bbls mess pork sold at $33, buyer March, but not much offering, nor is there much demand. Bulk meats and bacon nominal and unchanged; no inquiry. Lard dull; no demand worthy of note; it is held firmly at 20c. Sugar cured hams steady with a moderate demand at 19@19½c. Butter firm and in light supply; fresh made 33@37c. Eggs firm at 18@19c per doz. Cheese firm at 19½@21c. Apples scarce and firm at $4 50@6 00 per bbl. Sugar quiet but firm. Coffee unchanged but steady. Linseed oil dull and unchanged. Lard oil firm at $1 65@1 70. Petroleum firm at 36@38c for refined. Gold 134½ buying. The money market is unchanged and quiet at 8@10 per cent. Exchange dull at ⅛ discount buying and par selling.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 7.—Cotton nominal at 28c; receipts 1,636 bales; exports none. Flour firmer; superfine $7@7 25. Corn 73@75c. Oats 78@80c. Hay $24@27. Bran $24@25. Corn meal $3 40@3 50. Bulk meats weak; shoulders 14@14½c; clear sides 17½c. Dressed hogs 13@13½c.

The Franklin Brick Machine

Triumphant over all others. Builders, Masons, and Brick-layers, come and see it make the most and best brick, at the least expense of any machine ever made. Is worked by two horses or by steam power. Has no complex machinery to be getting out of order. Its equal as a practical brickmaker is not known. I defy competition. J. H. Renick, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 28, New York.
d*

Rose Cold and Hay Fever

Disappear by the use of Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.
ws*

MARRIED:

McCLANAHAN—WILLETT—On Thursday, February 11, 1869, by Rev. J. B. McKee, assisted by Rev Fast, Hon. M. P. McCLANAHAN, of Westmoreland county, and Miss EMELINE WILLETT, of Allegheny county.

DIED.

KENNEDY—On Wednesday, the 10th inst., Mrs. NANCY ROWAN KENNEDY, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

CONGER—January 27th, 1869, JOHN CONGRE aged sixty-five years, born at Norwich, Connecticut, and for many years a resident of New York.

GRAHAM—At the late residence of his son, near Shelbyville, Missouri, on Thursday, February 11th, JOHN GRAHAM, Esq., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

LEE—On Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, EDWARD, son of A. J. and A. Lee, in the eighteenth year of his age.

FOR SALE OR BARTER—ONE R. R. Power and Thresher; one Horse Hay Press. Inquire of WHITE BROS., No. 6 Seventh street, near Liberty.
*

BROWN'S WOOL WRAPPER.—THE latest and most complete invention for Wrapping Wool. By its use the fleece is wrapped in a compass of ten inches square, and only the finest portion of the fleece is exposed. Farmers are saving money, time and labor by using it.
Testimonials from a large number of Wool Growers, fully indorsing its merits, have been received. State and County Rights for sale at the Inventors' Bureau, No. 104 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
* SHINN & LOUTHER.

ALL BOOK AGENTS
Send for the 16 REASONS WHY COBBINS' DOMESTIC ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE, is superior to any other. Address STREET & CO., 111 Nassau street, New York. ☞ *Sold only by Agents.* Refers to all Eastern Publishers.
MWF-2p*

Public Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Washington County, Pa., the undersigned Trustee of the Estate of THOMAS and JOHN S. WILKIN, decedents, will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY, MARCH 16TH 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., a Farm situated in Smith Township, in said county, containing 112 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. Vance, John Vance, James Russell and others. Said Farm is 1½ miles from Burgettstown Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and is located in a good neighborhood, convenient to Schools, Churches, &c. The improvements are a good Frame House, Barn with other Buildings. There is also a good Young Orchard on the Farm.

Sale to take place on the premises, when terms will be made known.

SAMUEL MERCHANT,
* Trustee.

HOW TO GROW
Healthy Children.
Feed with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, which contains all the blood, bone and tissue-making elements for healthy growth.
How to Grow Handsome Children.
Feed the baby with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat; rich in all the constituents which develop the organic structure into the most healthy and fascinating physical beauty. How to
Avoid Constitutional Tendencies.
Feed with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, to obliterate the morbid tendencies of inheritance by improved digestion, increased richness of blood, and force of vital activity.
How to Make Happy Mothers.
Feed your child with Hubbell's Prepared Wheat, to secure abundant and healthful alimentation, good digest on, refreshing sleep, placid temper, and exemption from the ailments of infancy.
Source and Nature of Prepared Wheat.
It is made from the finest Virginia Wheat alone; containing all the flesh-forming, earthy and saline elements of the grain, with only a portion of the starch, and none of the silicated coating. These nutritive elements are Lime, Magnesia, &c., which build up the bony skeleton; Phosphorus, Sulphur, Iron, Manganese, Soda, Potassa, Chlorides, &c., for the animal juices; Sugar, Gum and Fecula, for respiration and the fatty tissues, with the proteine compounds, (Gluten, Albumen, &c.,) from which nerve and muscular fibres are formed.
It's baked from eight to ten hours, at about the temperature of boiling water; digests without souring, and keeps without change. Pound Packets, Fifty Cents. Made only by
HUBBELL, Apothecary,
* 1,410 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1869.

TERMS:

[illegible]

THE conversational reply of Gen. GRANT to the notification of his election by the Congressional Committee, on Saturday, let in a flood of light on the future. The domestic policy of his administration was laid down as clearly and tersely as words could do it, to wit: ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, THE FAITHFUL COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE, AND THE PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT. He said he would announce the Cabinet when he was ready to submit his nominations to the Senate,—possibly he might communicate with the gentlemen a few days in advance. He was particular to say that he should not hesitate to change his Cabinet—and we may conclude that the same rule will be applied to all the officers—whenever it becomes necessary to execute his intentions. The speech of the President-elect was the longest yet reported from him, and in the expressive parlance of the day, as any one can see, "meant business." The foreshadowing is in happy accord with the temper of the public mind. As an important development of Gen. GRANT's policy, it will have an excellent effect on the substantial concerns of the country, and exert a no less happy influence abroad.

AT HARRISBURG.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* and *State Guard*, both of which enjoy the patronage of the Legislature, undertake to defend the extravagance of the House by assailing the editor of the COMMERCIAL. If this suits them we are quite content. But it would be much more to the point did they deny if they can, and confess if they cannot, that the first act of the present House was to override the law of last session, fixing the number of officers of that body at *thirty-four*, and increase the number to sixty-one, solely because the sixty-one Republican members could not agree how to divide among themselves the thirty-four offices to be appointed. We have repeatedly [illegible]

DECREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

[illegible]

... such a result by diminishing the appropriations from the State Treasury. Cannot the half million of promised diminution be made a round million, and taxation be reduced accordingly? It occasionally happens that individuals are compelled temporarily to lessen their contributions even to the best of objects; and the present appears to be a period when the State, in justice to all the citizens, should adopt the same rule.

MAKING HEADWAY.

The labors of the Cabinet makers may be said to have ended. The public will have a respite from the discussion of the question, and the politicians from their arduous labors and the feeling of unrest which accompany uncertainties. Those who have been buoyed up by secret hope—and their name is legion—if they are at all piously disposed, can find consolation in turning to Widow Bedott's hymn, beginning "Can't Calkilate." Much as we are disposed to sympathize with the politicians in their grievous disappointment, truth compels us to admit that their loss is the country's gain. The course Gen. GRANT has seen proper to pursue, in order to save himself the annoyances that have hitherto attended the disposition of government offices, will be accepted by the country as additional proof that he is not only capable of discharging the duties of his high office, but abundantly able to do it in his own way. In deciding not to make any announcement of his Cabinet officers until he is himself in office, he severs at once one of the most difficult knots that has harassed his predecessors. Correctly speaking, from Jackson's first administration to the present hour, the knotty question was invariably solved by the politicians, and in more than one instance was disposed of by them as effectually as though they, and not the President, were chiefly interested in its solution. It is true that in some instances the Cabinet appointments have not been *formally* announced until the latter part of February, but with one single exception, the slate, as announced, were freely discussed long beforehand. Weeks before the slate were formally announced, the heads of the Departments were committed, and much of the Government patronage as effectually disposed of as though the appointees had received their commissions. In this respect there is a wide difference between Gen. GRANT's method of selecting his Cabinet and that of his predecessors. A calm contemplation of his course thus [illegible]

LAW MAKERS LAW BREAKERS.

[illegible]

Gen. Grant and his Cabinet.

[illegible]

Bethany College.

[illegible]

The Petroleum Business.

[illegible]

A Diamond Story.

[illegible]

Mysterious Messengers.

[illegible]

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A young man asked an old man for his daughter in marriage. The answer was: "Go into the orchard and bring in a number of apples. Give me one-half of the whole number and the mother half of the balance and half an apple over, and to the daughter one half of the remainder and half an apple over, and have one left to yourself without cutting an apple; and then if she is willing you can have her." He solved the question. How many did he bring?

The lumber regions in the northern part of Wisconsin are infested by mice as if a plague of Egypt had come upon the country. They have overrun the lumber camp, and even drive the horses and cattle from their feed boxes, eat clothing, boots, socks and caps, nest in the beds, etc. Every supply team now going into the "pineries" has a box of cats upon it.

The Catholics of New York are endeavoring to secure a division of the school funds of that State, so that their own children may have distinct schools. They ought not to succeed in their efforts. The public schools ought never to be sectarian—and they are not in New York—and the laws, while securing the rights of all, should never recognize any such distinctions of race or religion as to support or aid in the support of schools designed for any one class of scholars.

It is announced that a Scotch engineer has discovered a method of producing intense light with common coal gas, by mixing it with atmospheric air. By his plan the mixture of gases is lighted after passing through a tissue of irridio-platina wires; the metal soon becomes heated, the flame disappears, and a vivid white light is the result. It will burn in a gale of wind without protection, and rain will not quench it.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: There has been laid upon our table a sample of iron made from ore found near Gallipolis, Ohio. This is a new discovery. The vein will average ten feet in depth, and the ore will produce fifty to seventy-five per cent. of pure iron.

The *Herald's* London correspondent writes: "American managers are now engaging the dancing and singing girls of London by the hundred, and are paying salaries which fairly startle the British professionals."

The Social Science Association of the United States will hold a meeting at Albany, N. Y., next week. Papers will be read on "University Education," by Goldwin Smith; on the "Supervision of Public Charities," by F. B. Sanborn; on "Model Lodging Houses," by C. L. Brace; and on "Protection of the Ballot," by C. F. Adams, Jr.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday contains a savage attack upon Mr. Edwin Booth, who, it says, is wholly incapable of expressing passion, and consequently of playing "Romeo." Miss McVicker also comes in for a share of the critic's abuse expressed in not very delicate language. Her chief fault is alleged to be a lack of poetical feeling. The "Mercutio" of Mr. Edwin Adams is held up as the only perfect portraiture of the evening.

Fuad Pacha, recently ambassador at Lisbon, presented Donna Maria with a splendid necklace of diamonds, the two most beautiful of which the Queen had converted into earrings. "I hope His Royal Highness will not be offended?" asked the Queen. "My master will be but too happy that your Majesty should lend her ear to anything coming from him," was the reply.

The Bunker Hill *Aurora* gives us information about Mr. Dorsey, who so liberally fed New England prisoners on the 31st ult. Mr. Dorsey has himself been a prisoner, committed to the Rhode Island State Prison some years ago, on a charge of forgery; pardoned out by the Governor for the reason that his innocence of the crime was made manifest. In view of these things he has adopted the method of doing, as he thinks and believes, a kindness to those now in prison by providing for them, so far as he may, an acceptable dinner on the anniversary of his birth-day.

The New York journals continue to deal in mysterious hints as to the formation of vigilance committees; but, as heretofore stated, says a New York letter, there is not a particle of proof that there is the slightest foundation for them in fact. A prominent member of the bar gives it as his opinion, that if any such organizations were in existence, it would be the duty of the Grand Jury to indict them.

A fountain on the grounds of Seth B. Hunt, at Bennington, Vermont, is the highest but one in the world. It is drawn from the hills through a six-inch pipe, throwing a stream one hundred and sixty-eight feet high. It appears at a short distance like a single silver bar.

The largest man on record in modern times was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet and six inches high. At his death, in 1857, he weighed a little over 1,000 pounds.

The upward tendency of the United States bonds is maintained, and quite an active business is going forward in them at New York, as well for foreign accounts as for home investment. Saving funds and insurance companies, as well as individuals, in the cities and in the interior, are free buyers of them. The recent advance in prices brings but few bonds on the market from the hands of investors, the impression gaining strength that the national credit will improve with the passing away of the present Congress.

A railway library of one thousand volumes has been established by the Boston and Albany Railroad for the use of its officers and employees. An apartment in the passenger station at Boston has been fitted up in a handsome manner for the reception of the books. The library is divided into two departments, styled the Consulting and the Circulating.

A French gentleman at Natchitoches, La., it is stated, has announced his intention of planting in the spring of 1869 several acres of poppies, and of manufacturing opium. It is asserted that an acre of poppies will make fifty pounds of opium, worth fifteen to twenty dollars a pound, at a cost of less than four dollars a pound, for manufacturing, and that one man can cultivate three acres.

Wm. Allen Bartlett says: Skepticism is simply tearing down the old building for the reconstruction of a new one. Hence it may be good at times. It is better for a man to doubt—it is better to be in the midst of the storm of doubt than in an eternal calm. I would rather be doomed by the fierce force of an angry tempest than to rot beneath the sunshine of a pulseless calm.

The most practical criticism was that given to a gentleman who remarked to his country cousin, as they left the theater, that "They played it well, didn't they?" To which his rural relative replied, "Of course they did; that's what they are paid to do."

The Central Pacific Railroad has issued a preliminary manifesto announcing that very material reduction will be made in the freight tariff on that road after July 1, 1869, that shippers may shape their business accordingly.

Two of the leaders of the insurrection in Cuba are said to have been, until very recently, officers of the United States Government. They are brothers, named Adolf and Frederick Cavada. The former was colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of zouaves during the war, and lately Vice Consul at Cienfuegos, from which position he was removed at the instance of Captain General Lersundi. His brother, Frederick, was our Consul at Trinidad, but recently resigned his position to join the insurrection.

A late letter from George Peabody, dated London, states that he is in very poor health, and that he intends leaving for one of the German Spas at an early day. He still takes the greatest interest in his American charities, and speaks encouragingly of the success of his wonderful benevolence for the benefit of the poor of London.

The friends of General Sherman have purchased the residence now occupied by General Grant, on I street, near New Jersey avenue, Washington, for sixty-five thousand dollars, and intend presenting it to him directly after he becomes General-in-chief in place of the President elect.

Bishop Simpson has been attending the M. E. Conference of Mississippi. Gen. Beauregard gave the colored preachers half-fare tickets on the railway of which he is President. Only two white men, and one white woman, she a teacher of freedmen, were present at the Conference.

A prominent Western Senator relates that a few evenings ago, while at Gen. Grant's residence, he asked him what information he felt at liberty to give as to the composition of his Cabinet. "I have decided," says Gen. Grant "upon three things in the selection of a Cabinet; the first is that Mrs. —— will not be tendered a position; secondly, that my Cabinet will be composed of seven members; and, in the last place, I have determined not to select two members from the same State."

The cost of the public schools of Massachusetts, exclusive of academies, colleges, and professional schools, is about five million dollars per annum—which is paid by taxation, voluntary contributions, and the income of State and local funds available for that object.

Two years ago the flourishing "city" of Meadow Lake, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, boasted a municipal government, a daily paper, a stock and exchange board, two theaters, thirteen hotels, numerous stores, seventy-five bar-rooms, and many other places of entertainment. This winter the population, all told, is thirty-five. A building that cost $6,000 was sold the other day for $75.

The Boston *Transcript* does not take kindly to the velocipede, and says: "The next invention will be a four-wheeled velocipede for one passenger, with a seat in front for a tiger to work it. Think of livery turning a crank with its pedal extremities, instead of handling the ribbons and the perpendicular whip with white gloves."

Bell ringing troupes are apparently appreciated in Ohio. A country paper comments thus on the quality of music obtained from these chimes: "The singularly liquid mellifluousness of these muffled bells is not approached in its subduing, ravishing effect upon us by any other instrument or combination of instruments yet known. Perhaps the music-box comes as near to it as anything in this world."

"Aw!" exclaimed an English cockney to a Western traveler in England, "speaking aw of the law of primogeniture, 'ave you hentail in Amerwica?" "Hentail," said the American, looking at his interrogator with curiosity; "no, sir. We have the cocktail in America, and a very popular drink it is."

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "At a recent sitting of the Wayne Circuit, the wife of Captain E. B. Ward, of this city, procured a decree of divorce from him on the ground of adultery, with an award of $6,000 yearly alimony. No defense was made."

A Paris letter says of the Prince Imperial: "The greatest care is taken with him; he rides on horseback daily, he is sent to St. Cloud every evening for air and exercise, yet he looks like a shoemaker's consumptive apprentice. The throne presented a sad appearance the day the French Parliament was opened with this wan, pallid lad and Prince Napoleon, whom disease has wasted away to his bones. The Emperor and Empress alone seemed unstained by time; but in March he will enter upon his sixty-second year, and the Empress, in August, will celebrate her forty-third birthday."

G. A. T. writes to the Chicago *Tribune*: "John C. Hamilton, the son of the original Alexander Hamilton, is the author of a bill to make Congress the dictator of the manner of choosing electors. It is said that he asked General Grant whom he should get to introduce the bill into the lower House. Said Grant: "Get James V. Wilson, of Iowa, he is the clearest headed man in Congress.""

Where the buffaloes have lived, herds of cattle innumerable can be grazed. Where the antelope has sported, flocks of sheep beyond counting can be fed. Hence on the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the valley of the Platte, there will soon be beef, mutton and wool gathering to supply half the world. So much for a quick opening of the wildesness.

Among the Cuban Republicans is the Marquis Aldama, who owns five estates, five thousand slaves, and the finest palace in Havana. He is ready to sacrifice all to get rid of the Spanish tyranny. With such leaders the insurrection cannot be put down.

A French paper states that every seventh day ex-Queen Isabella receives a small parcel containing the chemise which Sister Patrocinio has worn during the preceding week, and that she wears the dirty garment for the next seven days. This is, indeed, realizing literally the school-girl's bad translation of the "last shift of love"—"*la derniere chemise de l'amour.*"

One of the consequents of our own advancing communication by rail and steamship with China is marked in an order just received by a Boston firm for six hundred cases of cheap boots and shoes from Hong Kong. This is probably the first consignment of that sort to that market; or at least the largest consignment of its kind.

A marriage has been arranged between the Prince of Austrias and a daughter of the "Duke de Madrid." The Prince is very young and his bride is not yet born. It is sad to imagine the blight of young affection in case she should happen to be a boy.

Kossuth passes every day several hours at the graves of his wife and daughter, in the Genoa Cemetery. He is too poor to erect monuments on them, and has refused all the offers of his friends to give him money for this purpose.

The difficulty of fixing a permanent blue upon wool has been successfully overcome in England, and favorite blues are being completely superseded. The patentees are working night and day, to supply the demand, and are making preparations on such a scale as will soon permit of its introduction into America.

In October, 1865, 4,100 series of cards were employed in this country, and the value of our woolen manufactures was $121,868,250 33 in June, 1864. The manufacture of Pennsylvania rated second in value. Massachusetts footed up $40,608,651, Pennsylvania $16,599,713 33, and New York $13,977,775.

Of the 45,652,000 acres of land in Great Britain under cultivation, last year, 11,650,000 were devoted to cereals; 4,865,000 to vegetables; 5,690,000 to clover and rotation grasses, and 22,164,000 to permanent pasturage. England alone possessed 3,779,000 cattle and 21,930,000 sheep. In every one hundred acres in England, 42 are pasture; in Wales, 56; in Scotland, 23, and in Ireland, 64.

A new welding composition has been patented in Belgium. It consists of 1,000 parts of iron filings, 500 parts of borax, 50 parts of balsam of copabia or other resinous oil, with 75 parts of sal ammoniac. These ingredients are well mixed together, heated and pulverized. The process of welding is much the same as usual.

Last fall sheep were slaughtered by wholesale in Ohio, and in consequence the prices of these animals have risen over 100 per cent. Sheep which could not be sold three months ago for 75 cents each, are now in demand at $1 50 to $3 00.

The beef-packers of Shreveport, La., have packed, this season, 17,800 head. These cattle cost them on an average $15 in currency each—so that the amount distributed among cattle-raisers was about $267,000.

Land in Southwestern Georgia has greatly advanced in price. For a place of 600 acres offered last year for $600, $3,000 is now asked. The people of that section are nearly insane on the subject of cotton.

GUBERNATORIAL.

Jefferson County Indorses Senator Harry White's Course, and Declares for Him for Governor—Bedford County Indorses Governor Geary.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, February 10, 1869.

At a mass meeting of the Republicans of Jefferson county, held at Brookville, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., J. M. Temple presiding and W. A. Means, Secretary, the following resolutions were offered by G. W. Andrews, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That General Harry White, our Senator, deserves our unwavering confidence, both for his vigilance in attending to the interests of his district and his efforts to promote the welfare of our Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we heartily desire that he should continue to urge an economical administration of the business of the different departments of the State, and hope he will see that the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform will so discharge the duties assigned to them that their labors will not turn out a mere farce.

Resolved, That General Harry White is the choice of the Republicans of Jefferson county for Governor.

Resolved, That Hon. J. G. Gordon is our choice for Judge of the Supreme Court. X.

The Republicans of Bedford county held a mass meeting on Tuesday evening, which was addressed by Hon. John Cessna and Hon. J. H. Longenecker. Resolutions were adopted indorsing impartial suffrage and universal education; approving the course and suggesting the renomination of Governor Geary; favoring the nomination of Hon. Henry W. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court; indorsing the action of the County Committee in establishing the Crawford county system of nominations in Bedford; indorsing the course of J. H. Longenecker in the State Legislature relative to economy, and congratulating the Republicans of the State in the selection of Hon. John Scott for United States Senator.

THE LUMBER REGION.

Amount of Timber Ready for the Markets of Pittsburgh and Elsewhere.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., February 9, 1869.

As there is considerable speculation and many false estimates among the lumber dealers in Pittsburgh and other places, respecting the amount of boards ready for market in this region, I have been at some trouble to ascertain the quantity manufactured at each and every mill, as near as it was possible to estimate in piles and rafts. I append a statement of the amount on the three streams and their tributaries, which mainly supply the market from Pittsburgh to Louisville:—

Total amount on Clarion	20,500,000
" " Red Bank	15,010,000
" " Mahoning	2,100,000

Making an aggregate of thirty-seven million six hundred and ten thousand feet of boards now ready for market, which is nearly nine million less than there was last year at this time. K.

Religious Toleration in Peking.

The whole policy of the Chinese government is to procrastinate and delay any progress or improvement at least until the Emperor becomes of age and assumes the duty of government. In China all religions are tolerated in theory by the government, although Confucianism may be called the state religion. In Peking one may certainly have a choice of a great variety of forms of worship, perhaps as diverse as any other city. The Protestants have no house for worship, but meet at the private residence of some one of the missionaries on the Sabbath and on several evenings during the week. Services are conducted each Sabbath according to the Roman Catholic form at the French Legation, in Episcopal at the British Legation, and in the forms of the Greek Church at the Russian Legation. The Roman Catholic missionaries have two very fine churches for the worship of Chinese converts within the walls of the city, and at these churches you may observe the actual evidences of beneficial missionary effort in respectable congregations of male and female Chinese, clad in comfortable costume, and paying devout attention to the services.

A BILL has been introduced in the State Senate entitled "An act to prevent the publication of obscene advertisements and the sale of noxious medicine," which provides for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment, or both, of newspaper publishers and patent medicine proprietors who assist in giving publicity to real or pretended remedies for certain classes of ills that flesh is heir to. This proposed law is apparently levelled at abuses and evils which might properly be suppressed, but, says the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, it is too sweeping and stringent in its provisions, and if passed in its present shape it would be tantamount to an assumption of power to suppress the sale of patent medicines of every description, and to exercise a rigid censorship over the advertising columns of the newspapers of the state.

A PRIVATE letter from Paul mentions as a rumor credited in society there, that the Marquis of Bute will shortly be admitted into the Roman Catholic priesthood. The report claims as authority Monsignore Capel, who received his lordship into the bosom of the church. The Marquis is now at Rome. The Marquis of Bute is the richest nobleman in England, or, probably in the world, and has an income of nearly $2,000,000 a year. He attained the twenty-first year of his age a few months ago, and the event was celebrated by extraordinary festivities. Should he take the step spoken of, it is to be presumed that his cousin, Colonel Stuart, M. P., for Cardiff, will be the Marquis in all but the title.

THE SURE SIGN OF DEATH.—The French Marquis d'Ourches, by his will, founded a prize of 20,000fr for the discovery of a sure and simple means of recognizing if death be real or apparent. Dr. Carriere intends to claim the money for a process which he has employed for forty years. This system consists in placing the hand with the fingers closed, before the flame of a lamp or candle. In the living person the members are transparent and of a pinkish color, showing the capillary circulation and life in full activity; while in that of a corpse, on the contrary, all is dull and dark, presenting neither sign of existence nor trace of the blood current.

CULLEN BAKER, the Texas outlaw, hanged his brother-in-law about a month ago, but that gentleman was cut down and resuscitated before life was quite extinct, and forthwith determined to kill Baker, thereby making his life more secure and also gaining the standing reward of $3,000 for the body of his brother-in-law. They hunted each other until the other day, when Baker and a companion were discovered asleep and blown into eternity by shots from a half dozen muskets; or, as the somewhat imaginative correspondent of a Chicago paper puts it, "Hell opens, and Satan, with malicious pleasure, welcomes them to the regions of Pluto."

PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPERS.

Their Circulation as Shown by Sworn Statements of Receipts.

[From the Sunday Leader of February 14, 1869.]

The question of the circulation of the daily papers of the city is a knotty one, and rather difficult of decision. There are several that respectively claim the largest circulation, but, of course, there is a great deal of braggadocio about these self-asserted claims. They may and may not be true; most probably the latter. For instance, a paper of inferior circulation, (the *Dispatch*), yesterday in publishing some postoffice advertising, says that it was awarded to that paper because of its having "an immeasurably larger circulation than any other paper in Pittsburgh." This, of course, is a falsehood. It was awarded to the *Dispatch* because it was the only paper in the city that would publish the advertisement for nothing. Circulation had nothing to do with the award. When the letter-list was given to the paper having the largest circulation, the *Leader* secured the list, in opposition to the claims of the *Dispatch*, and after a thorough examination of the question of circulation by the post-office authorities.

But we are getting away from the circulation of the daily papers. The best evidence, of course, lies in the returns made, under oath, to the United States Assessor. The daily newspapers are required to pay a manufacturers' tax of a cetain per centage on all receipts from circulation in excess of $5,000 per annum. This law went into operation last spring, and the annexed statement from the Assessor's books, shows the returns of sales made by each newspaper office. The figures indicate the amount of money received in each office from sales of papers, by subscription, to carriers, news agents, newsboys, and at the counter, thus covering the total circulation. It is instructive, especially in view of the blustering of a paper of inferior circulation (the *Dispatch*) that it was "immeasurably ahead" of its contemporaries.

THE COMMERCIAL'S RECEIPTS.

Quarter ending June	$14,826
" September	13,448
" December	13,022
Total	$41,296

THE DISPATCH'S RECEIPTS.

Quarter ending June	$ 8,421
" September	8,025
" December	8,321
Total	$24,767

THE POST'S RECEIPTS.

Quarter ending June	$ 5,500
" September	6,500
" December	8,750
Total	$20,750

THE CHRONICLE'S RECEIPTS.

Quarter ending June	$ 8,191
" September	5,528
" December	5,992
Total	$19,711

THE GAZETTE'S RECEIPTS.

Quarter ending June	$ 5,377
" September	5,516
" December	4,312
Total	$15,205

The COMMERCIAL leads the other papers very largely, and maintains a position to which it is justly entitled by its superior enterprise. The *Post*, *Dispatch* and *Chronicle* do not vary much. In the aggregate for the three quarters, the *Dispatch* leads the other two papers by a small amount, but in some of the quarters both the *Post* and the *Chronicle* exceed the *Dispatch*, which only yesterday morning boasted of "an immeasurably larger circulation" than any of its contemporaries. Fudge!

The *Leader*, of course, has no contest with the daily papers, as we only issue once a week, but on that day we print a larger number of papers than any other journal in the city, except, we believe, the *Christian Advocate*, the organ of the Methodist Church. When the *Daily Leader* makes its appearance we "calkilate," as Sam Slick would say, on reaching the top notch in a very short time.

Gen. Grant—Minister Dix, Gen. Sheridan—the Cabinet.

Gen. Grant does not conceal the fact that he wrote a letter to Gen. Dix, American Minister at Paris, after the November election, stating that he could remain at that important post during his term if he so desired; nor is there any doubt that Gen. Dix replied to this courteous offer by stating that his business would prevent him from doing so, and that he preferred returning home as soon after the commencement of the new administration as possible.

It is now believed that Gen. Grant neither expects nor favors any legislation by which he can be restored to his position as General-in-Chief of the Army at the expiration of his Presidential term; that Sherman will be appointed his successor, and that Sheridan will be selected Lieutenant General in the place of Sherman.

The certainty that a thoroughly Republican Cabinet will be called around General Grant is everywhere conceded, a fact which entirely destroys the theory that Seward will be invited to remain in the State Department.—*Washington Dispatch.*

THE extraordinary and constantly increasing demand for iron and steel for mechanical purposes, and the great importance that these should be of the best possible quality, have led to the establishment of a new scientific institution by the iron masters and others in the North of England. It is proposed to call it the "Institution of Steel and Iron," and the business of the members will be the discussion of all matters relating to steel and iron, with the view of improving these metals as far as possible.

Two weeks ago George Salemmeller was divorced from his wife in Chicago, and next day married a girl of eighteen. The same day the divorced wife was married by the same Justice, to a man of forty-five. A morning or two since, after having slept sixteen hours, Salemmeller awoke to find a sponge strongly saturated with chloroform on his pillow, and his wife and two hundred dollars missing. The police are after her.

Look Out, Don't Touch It,

Unless in pure white wrappers, both Wolcott's PAIN PAINT, for pain, and his ANNIHILATOR, for catarrh. Take none other, or you are cheated. Sold by all druggists. 2*

An Admirable Remedy

For burns is presented in Burnett's Kalliston. Ws*

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. W*

Why Is It

That the feeble totter, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement? It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, ALL would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At this season, the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed, are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies then, with this potent vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. TRY IT. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots and barks, can do no harm, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome stregthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted. As a tonic, it is both mild and agreeable to the taste, and stimulating in its action upon the system.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts, and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Fever.

WONDERFUL.

The Secrets of Love, or Turkish Charm of Eden. The Arabian Philter and Sultana's Great Secret of Fascination, obtained in Egypt. Once in your possession you have complete control over any one you wish). Also, Ten Songs, Valuable Receipts, Beautiful Arts, How to Get Rich, Choice Secrets, &c., all mailed for 10 cents. Address T. F. WOOD, Vernon, N. J.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of A. RANKIN, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them immediately for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment immediately to the undersigned. DAVID RANKIN, Administrator.

FOR SALE—STORE BUILDING AND LOT—New Store Building and Lot in the newly laid out town of Falls City, at the Ohio Pile Falls, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. Building, 22 by 40 feet, two stories high, and handsomely finished. Price $1,600. Also, Saw and Grist Mill for rent. Address ALBERT STEWART, Uniontown, Pa.

A MYSTERY—ANY PERSON SENDING us their address with 25 cents inclosed, will receive by mail the name and Carte-de-visite of their future wife or husband. NORRIS & CO., 52 John street, N. Y.

NOTICE.—100 PHOTOGRAPHS OF handsomest ladies in the United States sent post-paid for Twenty-five cents. REEVES & CO., No. 78 Nassau street, New York City.

Atmospheric and Propeller

CHURN,

PATENTED BY WOOD & SPEER, Dec. 1st, 1868.

Is now on exhibition at the CORNER OF THIRD STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

This Churn is durable, and as cheap as a common Dash Churn; will make more Butter with one-fifth the labor than any other Churn that has ever been offered for sale. Warranted to be all that it is represented. It is easily cleaned, and you could churn in your parlor with the lid off and not a particle of the cream would splash out on the floor. These Churns and Rights are for sale, which can be had by calling on the subscriber.

FOR SALE—FARM—A FARM OF ONE Hundred and Six Acres, situated in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county, Pa., two miles north of Enon Valley. The improvements are: Eighty Acres cleared, the balance in good Timber; two Houses, one of the Houses a first class House, containing nine Rooms, with good Cellar; large Frame Barn. The above Farm is underlaid with Coal. Also, over one hundred bearing Fruit Trees. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation. For terms apply to JOHN C. WILSON, Agent, Enon Valley, Lawrence county Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A HOUSE AND eight Acres of Land, two miles north of Enon Valley, situated on the road leading from Enon to Newcastle. Improvements, Frame House, four Rooms, stable; about 75 Fruit Trees, under good fences and high state of cultivation. Also, Houses and Lots for sale in Enon, Pa., by J. C. WILSON, Real Estate Agent.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR., Cashier.

Capital, - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United State on most favorable terms.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSIT

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WALTHAM

WATCHES.

To Buyers of Watches Everywhere.

The greater part of the jewellers of the United States keep Waltham Watches, and cordially recommend them to their customers, notwithstanding the fact that less profit is made on these watches than on any others generally sold by the trade. The reason of this is, that the reputation of the Waltham Watch renders it an easy sale, and the result is, that, although the dealer does not make as much money on each individual watch as he may on the sale of other watches, he is still the gainer through larger and livlier sales. There are some, however, among the trade, who do not give the Waltham Watch that hearty support which it deserves. This portion of the trade fancy there is more money to be made by dealing in watches about which the public are ignorant, and in which there is less competition, and are content to make an occasional sale of such watches at a large profit. It is this class of dealers who, when asked about Waltham Watches, use that kind of language which leads the customer finally to buy just such a watch as is the most profitable for the dealer to sell.

For the information of persons about to buy a watch, and who may be unfavorably affected by the representations of those unfriendly to our watches, we call attention to the following suggestions:

Since the manufacture of watches was initiated at Waltham, the Company have made and sold about 400.000 watches. In every town and village of the country some wearer of a Waltham Watch may be found. Let the party about to buy ask this owner of an American Watch this question:

Has Your Watch Given You Satisfaction

We are not afraid to advise those wishing to buy a watch to guide themselves by the answer. Being satisfied as to the quality of the watch, the buyer has now only to satisfy himself that the Waltham Watches are THE CHEAPEST as well as the best. On this head we have a few words to say:

It is a well known fact in manufacturing, that the greater the number of articles manufactured by one establishment, the smaller will be the cost of each individual article. Keeping this in view, our policy has always been to sell our products at the lowest possible price in order to secure large sales, and thus enable us to manufacture watches at a minimum cost. WE BELIEVE IN SMALL PROFITS AND A LARGE BUSINESS. This policy we have successfully carried out, and the result is, that to-day we manufacture twice as many watches as all the other factories in the United States put together.

We can, therefore, afford to sell Cheaper than they do, and actually do sell Twenty-five per cent. Cheaper than they do, quality for quality.

We would further remark that in increasing our product we have constantly improved its QUALITY AND ITS VARIETY. We have had the refusal of nearly all inventions intended to improve timepieces, and have adopted all those, and those only, which have proved to be really valuable. We have retained in our employment every head of a department we have ever had, whose services were of any importance to the Company, and our present corps of designers and master mechanics cannot be equaled in this or any other country. In addition to this we make gold and silver cases, not only for our own movements, but for those of other factories, ours being the only establishment that turns out watches complete in every respect.

As these Watches are for sale by the Trade generally throughout the United States, and at a retail profit most reasonable by competition, the Company invariably decline orders of a retail character.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents

8* 182 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE—FARM AND MILLS—VALUABLE Farm and large Grist and Saw Mill, situate within eight miles of the city, and but a short distance from Hulton Station on the A. V. R. R. Farm contains over 125 Acres, in a high state of cultivation, and well timbered and watered. The Mill tract contains 15 Acres, adjoining the Farm, and has Three Run of Stones, and with the Saw Mill, is in the best of repair, and located in a thriving village and thickly populated neighborhood. Residence and all other Buildings requisite, Orchards, etc., on premises. Price low and terms to suit. Apply to B. McLAIN & CO., Smithfield street and Fourth avenue. MThs*

Success a Proof of Merit.

If there were no efficacy in the curative powers of

DR. SARGENT'S

CELEBRATED REMEDIES,

They would have been rejected by the public long ago, but on the contrary, though they have been before the public for upwards of thirty-seven years, the demand for them is greater to-day than ever.

Thousands of sufferers have been relieved, and many confirmed invalids have been restored to health through their instrumentality. Testimonials from the most reliable sources can be furnished by the proprietor, and all who have used them recommend them highly.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are a never-failing remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs, such as Pains in the Small of the Back, Gravel, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Strangurry, Inflammation of the Kidneys, &c., &c.

For sale by Druggists.

50 Cents per Box.

d*

JANUARY, 1869.

CARPETS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

WILL CONTINUE THEIR

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,

TWO WEEKS LONGER.

GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER

Will be offered to Close Out Special Lines of Goods at

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P. DUFF, Author of Duff's Systems of Book-Keeping, PRESIDENT.

Established twenty-eight years, having educated many thousands of Merchants, Bankers and Accountants in the United States and Canadas in the most perfect class instruction, and is now the first College in America to introduce the new important improvement of combining that class instruction with comprehensive exercises.

REAL BUSINESS,

By WM. H., CHARLES P. and ROBERT P. DUFF, all experienced business Accountants, each having kept books in extensive firms, giving our students the rare opportunity of becoming at once practical Accountants. DUFF'S new system of Merchants', Manufacturers', National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers'

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Splendidly printed in colors by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York. Pp. 400, crown 8vo; $3 75; postage 35 cents. The only work in use containing National Bank and Private Bankers' accounts. No other work of the kind has been so unanimously and emphatically recommended by the press, by business men, by teachers, and by those who have been educated from it. See our new Circular, containing also fac simile of WM. H. DUFF'S First Premium Penmanship, Medals, &c. Mailed free by

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE. Consignments solicited; advances made. Send for Weekly Price Current. 8*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARM—WITHIN seven miles of Wooster, Ohio. Railroad passes through it; adjoins a station. Contains 310 acres in good repair, good buildings, fruit of all kinds, well watered, under a high state of cultivation. 115 acres well timbered. Can be bought entire or in small farms. Terms one-half cash, remainder on deferred payments. Inquire of J. H. DOWNING, Wooster, Ohio, or G. N. McCONNELL, 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs*

FOR SALE—BUTLER COUNTY REAL ESTATE.

No. 4—45 acres improved, $1,000.
No. 5—93 acres improved, $3,500.
No. 6—47 acres improved, $2,000.
No. 7—87 acres improved, $1,750.
No. 9—108 acres, all good timber.
No. 12—16 acres, Tavern and Storehouse, $3,000.
No. 14—Hotel in Sunbury, $1,200.
No. 16—140 acres improved, $9,000.
No. 20—100 acres and Tavern, $4,600.
No. 22—1 acre and Hotel, $2,400.
No. 23—60 acres improved, $2,800.

Also, some good Coal Lands for sale. Address SIMEON NIXON, Real Estate Ag't, Butler, Pa. d*

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm at Public Sale. Will be sold at the Court House, at Waynesburg, Greene county, on Saturday, March 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., all of that property situate on Ten Mile Creek, in Jefferson and Morgan Townships, about one mile from the town of Jefferson, (known as the James Hughs Farm), containing 205 Acres. This is considered one of the best and most desirable Farms in Greene county. On it there is a good two story Dwelling House, a Tenant House, Barn and the requisite Out-houses. The Farm Land is excellent. There is also a good quality of Coal, and very valuable Timber on it. It is unencumbered by crops, and full possession will be given on the 1st of April. The property must be sold to enable the present owners to close up their affairs. Terms—One-half cash on the execution of the deed, and the balance may remain on Mortgage for one year. Further particulars made known by addressing ISAAC A. SHEPPARD, Gerard Avenue and Marshall street, Philadelphia. tmt*

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE HERBALIST; OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS, BY THE USE OF HERBAL REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best Family Medical Books (of 408 pages, beautifully illustrated) that has ever been offered to the public. The rapid sale of this book, the large commissions allowed, and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores, enables a good Agent to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $1. Address for full particulars, the Author and Publisher, DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

INVENTORS! INVENTORS!—AGENCY FOR PATENTS. THOS. A. CONNOLLY, Solicitor of Patents, No. 271 F street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., will make preliminary examinations, prepare Specifications and Drawings, and prosecute applications for Letters Patent of the U. S. No charge in any such case unless a Patent be obtained. Fee $30 in ordinary cases. Special attention paid to Rejected Applications, Caveats, Reissues, etc., send for instructions.